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CONTADORA GROUP DELIVERS REVISED PEACE DOCUMENT

Sends Accompanying Letter

PA080440 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0345 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Contadora Group foreign ministers letter to the Central American chiefs of state, issued in Panama City on 7 September]

[Text] The Contadora Group foreign ministers today delivered to the foreign ministers of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua a revised version of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. The document was accompanied by a letter addressed to the chiefs of state of the Central American countries with the Contadora Group's views on Central America and the importance of the advances achieved in the efforts for peace.

In the letter addressed to the Central American chiefs of state the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela have underscored that the revised version of the Contadora document includes the many points of agreement reached during the negotiation process and conciliatory methods to resolve the pending differences. The letter also suggests that in view of the constant threats against peace, the Central American governments should sign the legal commitments agreed on in the Contadora document as soon as possible. Following is the text of the letter from the Contadora Group foreign ministers:

Dear Mr President: On 9 July we sent to you, on behalf of our governments, the draft of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. Today we respectfully submit to you a revised version that includes the observations and comments made to the draft by the five Central American Governments. This revised version is the result of many consultations and ample exchange of viewpoints with all the Central American governments who provided the Contadora Group with valuable material to review and enrich the document and to reach a consensus that will translate into the adoption of legal commitments among all the parties involved. This effort was based on our goal to find feasible solutions of conciliation among the various interests and to strengthen worthy and firm political understandings that will guarantee regional safety and respect of sovereignty.

In reviewing the Contadora document, the role of the Central American governments in the peaceful solution of the controversies and in overcoming the regional problems has been underscored once again. The process of dialogue and negotiation promoted by the Contadora Group has allowed meaningful advances in the quest for peace and cooperation today expressed in many points of agreement and in the formation of a coherent framework of understanding included in this revised version of the Contadora document.

It is now up to the political will of the Central American governments to give legal status to the commitments made during this process and consequently adopt the realistic and fair conciliatory methods considered to be adequate. The signing of the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America must lead to the establishment of respectful safety and coexistence, which are indispensable to ensure the political and economic stability desired by the peoples of the area.

The achievements made in the efforts to prevent a worsening of the conflicts in the region are evident: the advances in the diplomatic area, the strengthening of the political will in favor of dialogue and understanding, and the ample international support for the Contadora process. However, we should not overlook the fact that the arms buildup, armed aggressions, border incidents, destabilizing activities, and foreign military presence continue in the area.

In view of the constant threats against peace we believe it is necessary that the governments of the region hasten the adoption of the legal commitments included in the Contadora document. It is also imperative that other governments with interests and ties in the area respect that self-determination of the peoples of Central America and that they strongly support the substitution of the use of force in favor of a political negotiation, understanding, and cooperation among all the governments of the region.

To negotiate means to yield somewhat in an attempt to achieve a final objective considered essential. Only through an honorable, fair, and responsible agreement, born from conciliation and not imposition, will regional security necessary for peace and development in Central America be achieved.

The Contadora Group expresses its satisfaction with the advances in the negotiation and in the creation of an effective framework of political and legal understanding. It reaffirms its unwavering commitment to continue promoting dialogue as well as diplomatic efforts in favor of the full application of the principles of international law and of the self-determination of the Central American peoples.

As you are aware, the United Nations and OAS have expressed their confidence and support for the efforts of the Contadora Group. In various resolutions they have expressed their determination to remain informed on the development of the negotiations we have promoted to achieve peace and negotiation in Central America. Therefore, we will inform these international organizations on the advances achieved during the important phase which ends with today's presentation of the revised version of the document.

Mr President, we trust that in the near future the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American colleagues, once the pertinent changes are made, will be able to sign the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America. We reiterate the assurances of our consideration.

Issues Joint Communique

PA092031 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 9 Sep 84 p 8 A

[Contadora Group foreign ministers "joint communique" issued on 7 September in Panama City]

[Text] The seventh joint meeting of the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers was held on 7 September in Panama City. The meeting was convoked to promote the process of diplomatic negotiation aimed at contributing to a solution to the various aspects of the Central American crisis through peace agreements, detente, security measures, political developments, and economic and social cooperation. The Contadora Group ministers:

1. Evaluated the observations and suggestions presented within the Technical Group by the Central American governments with regard to the draft Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America.

2. They delivered the revised version of this document as well as a letter addressed to the Central American chiefs of state, in which they stress that the document is an effort to integrate the various contributions made and to reconcile those aspects over which differences persist.

3. They indicated that this has been possible after a lengthy and intense period of consultations and exchanges of viewpoints, and also that they tried to surmount the existing differences in order to facilitate a consensus leading to the adoption of juridical commitments by all sides.

4. They stressed that in implementing the agreement formulas, the fundamental task falls on the Central American countries.

5. They explained that in accordance with the Central American countries' suggestions, the document now exclusively includes juridical commitments. In a similar manner, the matter related to the execution, evaluation, and follow-up of the commitments included in the document has been reinforced, thus guaranteeing its adjustment to the nature of the various issues;

That the chapter on political matters entails acknowledgment of the fact that the commitments aimed at strengthening the democratic institutions are a major factor for achieving peace in the region;

That in the chapter on security matters the close interrelationship among them is acknowledged and, on the basis of reciprocity, the agreements already reached were consolidated. Special emphasis was placed on the reciprocal safeguards that guarantee the national security of each and every one of the states;

That the chapter on economic and social matters was strengthened, especially with regard to the major role played by the Central American integration institutions.

6. They expressed their conviction that this effort to revise the document reflects the viewpoints expressed by the five Central American governments. This will surely facilitate its adoption, thus culminating the current phase of technical consultations in the process to guarantee peace and cooperation in the region.

The Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers acknowledge that the dialogue and negotiation process has led to significant achievements, which are reflected in numerous concurrent viewpoints and in the creation of a coherent framework of understanding. It is now up to the political will of the Central American leaders to give juridical scope to the commitments identified during this process and to thereby adopt the formulas for conciliation deemed suitable.

The achievements obtained in preventing a worsening of the regional conflicts, the advances made in the diplomatic negotiation, the strengthening of the political will in favor of dialogue and understanding, and the broad international support for the Contadora process are all evident. However, the Contadora Group and Central American foreign ministers expressed their concern because despite the advances made in the area of diplomatic negotiation and the broad international support for the process, militarization in the area has continued, as well as armed aggressions, border incidents, destabilizing actions, and a foreign military presence.

Upon receiving the new version of the document, the Central American foreign ministers noted with interest the explanations given on the criteria employed to organize, systematize, and integrate the various contributions made by all of the participating states.

The Central American foreign ministers reaffirmed their conviction that the negotiation process that is taking place within the framework of Contadora represents a genuine regional alternative and a suitable forum for resolving Central America's conflicts. For this reason, the nine foreign ministers renewed their commitment to seek and find fitting and honorable formulas to equitably resolve the grave problems that persist in the region; they also reiterated the political determination of their respective governments.

Another outstanding topic on this occasion was a review of the prospects for the joint meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC, Spain, Portugal, Central America, and the Contadora Group that will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 28 and 29 September. The foreign minister of Costa Rica gave a broad and detailed explanation of the preparations for this meeting, the central purpose of which is to create a framework for encouraging and facilitating cooperation, particularly in the economic and social areas, between the European countries and the Central American region. The Contadora Group foreign ministers acknowledged the timeliness of the San Jose conference during the current period of acute and generalized crisis in the region, and expressed their total willingness to actively contribute to the good development and success of the meeting.

Finally, in order to deal with the issues included in the work agenda of the seventh joint meeting and the various important international meetings scheduled to be held shortly, the ministers agreed to maintain a permanent process of political consultation that guarantees necessary and effective coordination, and they set 15 October 1984 as the deadline for the Central American governments to state their position on the revised version of the document.

Panama City, Panama, 7 September 1984

GROUP OF 77 CONCLUDES MEETING ON UNDERDEVELOPMENT

PA081859 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0726 GMT 8 Sep 84

[By Margarita Meza]

[Text] Cartagena de Indias, (Colombia), 1 Sep (EFE) -- The meeting of the Group of 77 has concluded in this city with an agreement on principles, but with different opinions on how to solve underdevelopment problems.

At the end of the meeting, Profirio Munoz Ledo, president of the Group, stated the following: "There is agreement on the message, on principles, and on orientation although there are differences of opinion, which is normal in this complex world."

The cooperation mechanisms among the developing nations were discussed by 250 delegates from 70 countries. They also discussed how to define a priority topic and how to make recommendations to achieve goals.

Munoz Ledo said that "the 77 have specific goals, unity of action, and a sincere desire to improve cooperation systems, to promote development for the benefit of mankind." This statement was made despite the fact that the main topic of the meeting, the creation of the Bank of the South [Banco del Sur], must be discussed and analyzed again since the Arab countries questioned the need for it.

The Cartagena meeting based its works on strengthening the South-South cooperation effort without diminishing the importance of South-North cooperation, but trying to make the first type of cooperation more flexible, intense, and effective, the president of the group said.

Munoz Ledo, who is also Mexico's ambassador to the United Nations, stated that "in moments of crisis cooperation among the countries of the South that are suffering the impact of adverse factors, which must be overcome, is vital to continuing efforts aimed at improving the conditions of the people who live in this part of the world." He told journalists who questioned him on the practical results of the meeting: "We are not unstable. There is just variety among us. We are as heterogenous as the study areas and the underdevelopment problems, but we have decisionmaking mechnisms that have worked and that still work."

The conference's executive committee approved the proposal by Colombian President Belisario Betancur to hold a summit meeting of southern countries. The proposal will receive a definite answer at the end of September when the document is presented to the United Nations.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo closed the Group of 77 meeting with the signing of the Cartagena Commitment, the document that will serve as a basis for the future meetings of these Third World countries.

ALADI CONFERENCE OPENS, ELECTS CHAIRMAN

PY070313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2316 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 5 Sep (EFE) -- Eleven ALADI member countries today opened the seventh period of special sessions of a conference for evaluation and agreement at the Montevideo headquarters. The opening ceremony was attended by delegates from ALADI member countries and by observers from Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Portugal, ECLA, the Cartagena Agreement Board, and the OAS. Augusto Llosa Talavera, vice minister of integration and head of the Peruvian delegation, was unanimously elected as chairman of the conference.

ANDEAN PACT DELEGATES TO MEET ON DRUG PROBLEM

PY031352 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez yesterday in Lima said that the Andean Pact countries will undertake joint efforts to eradicate drug trafficking in the region. Speaking at Lima airport during a stopover on his way to La Paz, Fernandez confirmed that Bolivian, Colombian, Venezuelan, Peruvian, and Ecuadoran delegates will meet on 11 September in Santa Cruz to discuss the drug trafficking issue and the region's foreign debt.

He explained that the delegates will try to agree on the measures to be taken to eradicate drug trafficking from the area, with the support of Argentina and Brazil. Since this objective will not be attained through police action alone, the delegates will discuss the implementation of a socioeconomic development program, Fernandez said.

He explained that efforts will be made to replace coca plantations, the source of raw material for cocaine, in order to allow peasants to engage in other economically productive activities. Fernandez also said that despite the economic crisis that Bolivia is experiencing, a normal political atmosphere prevails throughout the country. Fernandez spoke during a stopover on his trip from Bogota, where he delivered several lectures.

PRC AMBASSADOR 'UPSET' BY FOREIGN MINISTRY ACTIONS

PY070315 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1816 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (NA) -- PRC Ambassador Wei Baoshan this morning left the Foreign Ministry obviously upset because Foreign Minister Dante Caputo did not receive as scheduled a delegation of PRC journalists who are visiting Argentina. The PRC diplomat this morning came to the Foreign Ministry accompanying five journalists of the Beijing daily RENMIN RIBAO, which has a circulation of 8 million, for a formal 10-minute meeting which did not take place after all. At the approximate time of this meeting Caputo had to go to Government House accompanying Carlos Muniz, Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, to see President Alfonsin. Instead of Caputo, the PRC delegation was received by Albino Gomez, Foreign Ministry press director.

The PRC Embassy was also displeased with the Argentine Foreign Ministry during the visit which PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian paid to Argentina in August because the official TV channels did not cover a press conference of the PRC foreign minister.

Ministry Denies Wei Displeased

PY071912 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1426 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (TELAM) -- The Foreign Ministry today categorically denied a report published by a Buenos Aires morning newspaper and released by a national news agency, not TELAM, that PRC Ambassador Wei Baoshan was overwhelmed with displeasure. He reportedly left the San Martin Palace yesterday visibly upset because Foreign Minister Dante Caputo did not receive a delegation of journalists from Beijing who are visiting Argentina.

The text of the press communique released by the Foreign Ministry reads as follows: The Foreign Ministry press office wants to make known that the report released today by a morning newspaper that the foreign minister had a scheduled meeting yesterday with a delegation of journalists of the Beijing newspaper RENMIN RIBAO is absolutely untrue.

The San Martin Palace spokesman explained that the meeting was not included on the minister's agenda, that Caputo was not at the San Martin Palace, but was participating in a meeting with the president of the Republic, and that the PRC ambassador and journalists were received by Mario Pepe, press general director and director of the Asia and Oceania Department, who ushered them through the San Martin Palace, visiting the minister's office, the Green Hall, the Golden Hall, and other halls in which they took many pictures. Pepe also briefed them on the administrative system at the ministry.

SALTA TV CHANNEL REFUSES TO SHOW 'NEVER AGAIN'

PY071559 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 6 Sep 84 p 15

[Excerpts] Salta -- A declaration was approved at a session held by the Chamber of Deputies last night "condemning the attitude of channel 11 in refusing to air the film 'Never Again' despite a request made by a provincial Senate. This refusal is equivalent to an act of censorship intended to decide what is or is not wholesome for the community."

Channel 11 President Horacio Patron Costas gave his answer to the Senate, saying that "he made the decision not to buy the broadcast rights of the movie 'Never Again' for reasons related to his responsibility as the head of a mass communications medium." Costas went on to question "whether an influential communications medium such as television would contribute to bringing about a desirable peace of mind by putting on the screen scenes of the widespread violence that tore apart the fabric of the nation's life in the recent past."

MONTONEROS GROUP REAPPEARS WITH DEATH THREATS

PY081851 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2345 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep (DYN) -- The Buenos Aires afternoon newspaper CRONICA today published a communique attributed to the Montoneros organization. It states that this movement will begin "military actions" to execute about 10 public personalities, including politicians, journalists, soldiers, a priest, and a federal judge. CRONICA was anonymously informed about the existence of the communique, whose text was included in tonight's issue.

The newspaper added that the anonymous caller said he belonged to the organization, and that at 1300 Colon Promenade a communique was placed under a brick, in an envelope sealed with the movement's characteristic symbol.

In the communique, the group states that it will begin "military actions entrusted to our glorious and unfaltering army" to impose "revolutionary justice on all criminals who committed genocide against the heroic Argentine people and on their accomplices." One of the paragraphs says that the movement decided to "sentence to death and execute the following persons: Vice President of the Republic Doctor Agenloz (as received), General Luciano Menendez, Msgr Plaza, Colonel Mohamed Ali Seineldin, Herminio Iglesias, ricardo Curuchet, Bernardo Neustadt, Jesus Iglesias Rouco, Dr Rafael Sarmiento, and General Albano Harguindeguy."

Giving the reasons why this movement has decided to go into action, the communique lists, among others, the end of the "deadline granted to the puppet government of Yankee imperialism, with its greatest clown Dr Raul Alfonsin" and the "disagreement, inconsistencies, and weaknesses of a government elected by the people."

CHILEAN CONSULATE BUILDING SMEARED WITH PAINT

PY080318 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0123 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Mendoza, 7 Sep (TELAM) -- The building of the Chilean Consulate in this city was smeared with paint this morning. Paint was hurled at the walls of the building where the yet-to-be identified authors of this outrage painted slogans such as: "The Blood of workers stains Chile," according to police sources. The police believe that the event must have taken place around 0115 local time on 7 September. It was preceded by a telephoned call to a local radio station during which an individual with a Chilean accent announced that the local Chilean Consulate would be attacked. The police went immediately to the Consulate and found that plastic containers with paint had been hurled at the building, smearing the windows and even the bedroom of the consul, Oscar Fuentes Lazo.

According to police information, the forces of order staged an operation to apprehend the perpetrators of the outrage but results have been negative so far.

COUP PLOT REPORTS DRAW DENIALS COMMENTS

Socialist Falange Leader

PY071356 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1303 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] [words indistinct] the interior minister's statements that the FSB is involved in the military plot that could be staged in Bolivia. FSB leader (Benes Solares) said that the FSB is a democratic party that supports the democratic process and that it is not at all involved in the (?Marxist plan). Here is the statement by the FSB leader:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] that the action would be carried out along with former Colonel Rolando Saravia, who was involved in President Siles' kidnapping. Is this true?

[(Benes Solares)] Mr Reporter: The Bolivian people and politicians know perfectly well that the FSB had nothing to do with the kidnapping, if there was one, of the president of the Republic. According to press and government reports, former Colonel Rolando Saravia was reportedly involved in it. I can say that the FSB has no political or ideological relations with Col Saravia or with his plans. For this reason, I deny the FSB's involvement in the plot. We would also like to make it perfectly clear that the FSB will continue to be open and frank with the people so they will understand that a (?repressive) campaign is currently being conducted in the hope that it will undermine all the goals attained during the current democratic process and that of course this will discredit those groups, such as the FSB, that have tried to conduct political actions enabling the people to overcome the economic crisis. [end recording]

Former Colonel Salomon

PY071657 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1605 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] As everyone might have read on the center page of HOY in an article referring to the subversive movement denounced by the interior minister, it is stated that a group of nationalistic peasants and their leaders tried to get in contact with former Colonels Norbeto Salomon and Rolando Saravia Ortuno in order to arrange joint actions. The fact that Col Salomon was charged with alleged subversive actions undoubtedly required an immediate reply from Col Norberto Salomon, who is now in direct contact with Radio Panamericana.

Good morning, Col Salomon, thank you for contacting us. What can you tell about this report?

[Salomon] Thank you very much, Jaime, for once again giving me the opportunity to explan something that is quite clear because, as I have said before, I am now busy with my personal affairs. By no means am I trying to engage in subversive activities. As a Bolivian citizen, I am aware of the disastrous situation we are experiencing because of various issues that are taking place at this moment.

But by no means am I involved in subversive actions. In my capacity as a soldier and citizen who wishes to see Bolivia in a better situation, I have always spoken the truth. The only thing I do is work because the only thing that may save this country is for us to produce and work within a framework of discipline and respect for the law. I think that this makes things clear.

[Announcer] Colonel: Have you been in contact or held any meetings with Colonel Rolando Saravia during the past few days or weeks?

[Solomon] No, I have had no contacts with him because, as you well know, I was not involved in those rumors about a coup and a kidnapping. I don't really know about that since I was not involved in that case because I was in Santa Cruz at the time. General Gary Prado knows this because I got in contact with him as soon as those incidents took place in La Paz. I am now in La Paz for personal reasons.

Defense Minister Cardenas Mallo

PY071825 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] No Armed Forces garrison is involved in the coup attempt that Interior Minister Frederico Alvarez Plata reported yesterday, Defense Minister Manuel Cardenas Mallo has said. The defense minister explained that the troops are not confined to their barracks, that the three branches remain united, that they are under the command of their regular commanders, and that they are identified with the democratic process.

[Begin Cardenas Mallo recording] The Armed Forces, as part of their regular activities in the area of internal and external security, are in a state of permanent alert against any situation that may develop, like the case reported by the interior minister. But I would like to refer to his statement. He said that no Army, Navy, or Air Force unit is involved in the attempt, about which all of us are concerned. [end recording]

In response to questions asked by reporters, the minister said that the Armed Forces intelligence service has not yet informed him of the possible involvement of high-ranking military officers in the subversive plot. I have no information on the involvement of General Mario (Bauza Bustos), he said.

[Begin Cardenas Mallo recording] That is absolutely false. Gen (Bauza) is now on vacation and the intelligence service has not told me anything about him. I don't think he is involved. The charges leveled in connection with some facts and suppositions have not been proven. He has been assigned to the Army Command and he is under the jurisdiction of the Army Command. I have no official information in this regard. Opinions are not supported by evidence and, in this case, it is necessary to conduct an investigation because this kind of charge damages the image of any general, especially if he has (?children). [end recording]

Minister Cardenal Mallo also voiced his disagreement over the application of the state of siege in order to check any subversive outburst. He also said it was not necessary to impose the curfew.

Cejas Tordoya

PY081435 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The Army will adopt the most appropriate security measures to prevent any disturbance, in compliance with constitutional provisions, General Simon Cejas Tordoya has stated. The Army commander said that this force will guarantee the country's domestic peace and security, referring to denunciations made by government authorities that a coup could take place this weekend in Cochabamba.

I must emphasize, he stated, that military activities are being carried out in accordance with the timetable outlined for this period. Patriotic awareness exists, and the Army will not be used for any activity against the legally established government. The pullback of the Rene Barrientos Regiment has been ordered in compliance with laws, Gen Cejas stated. He added that this type of action is normal in military operations. Asked about the alleged dismissal of the commander of the unit, Colonel Nestor Ruiz Paz, the Army commander said that this report in this regard lacks validity and is absolutely false. The commander of the Cochabamba military zone, General Victor Vargas Toribio, is the only one authorized to order the retreat of any military unit, because otherwise it would imply disregard for discipline and the military commanders.

Regarding the situation of the units deployed to the Chapare region to fight drug trafficking, Gen Cejas stated that they are subordinate to the commander in chief of the Armed Forces. The problem in the Cochabamba staff school has been overcome completely without affecting military authority or discipline, he stated. The Army had to avoid factors that could have created greater uncertainty and anxiety in the country.

Socialist Falange Members Arrested

PY082350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] La Paz, 8 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported here today that three members of the conservative Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) were arrested a few hours ago on the orders of the Interior Ministry in connection with the rumors about an alleged coup that have been circulating recently. Interior Ministry officials have refused to disclose the names of the persons arrested on the grounds that it could hamper the investigation. It has been indicated that it is possible that more people will be arrested soon in order to thwart the alleged conspiracy of the FSB and military officers interested in staging a regressive coup.

BOLIVIANS IN VENEZUELAN EMBASSY DENIED ASYLUM

PY070303 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Venezuelan Government decided to deny political asylum to the five Bolivian citizens who participate in the unsuccessful kidnapping of Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, according to a report from that country. After holding a meeting with Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, the Venezuelan ambassador to Bolivia, Eduardo Morreo, officially reported to Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez this decision. The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry "decided to deny entrance to Venezuela to the five refugees," after carefully examining the issue.

Among the refugees are Bolivian Police Lieutenant Colonel German Linares, who is a former commander of a drug-trafficking repression group, and Army Lieutenant Celso Campos Pinto, who was the chief of the presidential guard on the day of President Siles' kidnapping. It was learned from diplomatic circles that the governments of Bolivia and Venezuela will probably transfer the five Bolivians to another diplomatic mission, so as to let them negotiate their asylum to a European country.

REPORTAGE ON EXCHANGE RATE, ECONOMY ISSUES

PY061422 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz and Planning Minister Ernesto Aranibar have announced that in the next few days the government will study the adoption of a realistic dollar-peso exchange rate. The ministers made this announcement during the talks they are holding with representatives of Potosi. Minister Aranibar explained that the current exchange rate of 5,000 pesos to 1 dollar was established because of circumstances and in order to halt the daily upward movement of the dollar on the black market. Since this objective has been attained, a realistic exchange rate should be adopted now, he remarked. The finance minister said that products such as sugar, wheat, coffee, and agricultural produce should be sold at their actual price on the local market, because producers should be properly rewarded.

Finance Minister Bonifaz added that the dollar-peso exchange rate should stand at a realistic level because only in that way will producers and exporters receive a strong currency. Bolivia needs to increase its production and its exports in order to strengthen its currency, he said. He went on to say that he himself will ask the government to adopt a realistic exchange rate. He remarked that subsidies must be eliminated because they benefit speculators and not the people. The finance minister said that dollars are being purchased in large amounts because of the low rate. However, he refused to announce the new dollar rate because it has to be established after a study of the exchange market.

Socialist Party, UDP Views

PY071955 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Aponte Burela-led Socialist Party has strongly condemned the new economic measures announced by the government, because they have provoked and unbridled escalation of the dollar on the exchange market. The dollar today surpassed the 11,000-peso mark on the Camacho Avenue black market, Socialist leader Benedito Delgadillo Pardo, one of the main leaders of that sector, has said. These foolish measures have also fueled speculation and the illegal accumulation of merchandise in the different markets, Delgadillo added.

Recent reports that the government may be studying the enactment of new measures leading to a devaluation have caused considerable concern in all sectors of Oruro, particularly in the commercial sector. While speculating has soared in markets and supply stores, some stores have remained closed. In view of this situation, departmental authorities, who could not be contacted by a Panamericana correspondent, have asked Government House for further information on the matter.

Speaking about the charge that a coup attempt was in the making to murder prominent political, military, and union leaders, Oscar Eid Franco, a spokesman for the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] ruling coalition, has said that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. He justified the charge leveled by the interior minister and said that the skeptical attitude adopted by some opposition sectors was totally predictable. Eid Franco and other UDP members have maintained that the interior minister has leveled a serious charge and that there are good reasons to reject the accusation that the charge is an alleged smoke screen to enact new economic measures.

President Meets UDP Officials

PY072105 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo met this morning with important officials of the Popular and Democratic Unity [UDP] government. The press learned that the meeting was called to discuss the country's political and economic situation. According to the government, this discussion was necessary in the wake of the announcement which has been made by government officials. As is known, the ministers of the economic area have made statements in Potosi that the government is about to dictate at any time new economic measures. These statements caused general surprise and price jumps in essential products, in anticipation of the possibility of a further devaluation of the Bolivian peso. Furthermore, the interior minister had also made another announcement that people need to watch after their interests in view of a plot being prepared by the enemies of democracy. It was learned that the nation's president had called the planning and coordination minister into his office to explain the details of the announcement he made in Potosi. As of this newscast deadline, the Government Palace spokesman reported that the meeting of the president and the UDP officials continues.

MNRI-1 Criticism

PY081234 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] The National Revolutionary Movement of the Left-One [MNRI-1] has issued a communique saying that the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government has lost control of the economy. Planning and Coordination Minister Ernesto Aranibar first devalues the Bolivian peso, amounting to seizing dollar savings accounts and ending the savings system. Afterward, the affected bankers strongly protest. To placate them, the government grants them secret indemnization agreements. By "dollarizing the peso in order to increase revenues, this political plan together with the economic and political adjustments made by the UDP are part of a social disruption plan meant to prepare a political assault. The MNRI-1 believes that the economy is out of control and that the petitions for salary increases, which are promoted by a speculative economy resulting from inflation, are just the result of the mismanaged economic policy of the government. The economic analysis of the MNRI-1 says that the differential system applied for foreign money exchange in the last few months is being used for seizing foreign exchange, and that the single dollar exchange rate will not promote any improvement in national production.

EX-OFFICIALS IMPLICATED IN DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY080340 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0027 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (EFE) -- According to a report which the local daily EL DIARIO published today, Mario Roncal, former interior minister, and Raul Cardona Uriona, former head of security for President Hernan Siles Zuazo, are involved in cocaine trafficking. The report stated that Rafael Otazo, chairman of the Antidrug Commission, has briefed Congress at length on the repercussions and the involvement of government and legislative branch officials in drug trafficking. He indicated that Roncal and Cardona "appear to be the ringleaders of national and international drug trafficking."

The briefing took place at a secret session of the Chamber of Deputies, according to EL DIARIO. The report also includes information on cocaine trafficking. Otazo, who has held a meeting with Bolivia's top drug trafficker, Roberto Suarez, "seems to have sent U.S. dollars to Siles Zuazo's administration. The whereabouts of this money is unknown because it never reached Government House." EL DIARIO also reported that Otazo told the lawmakers that U.S. Ambassador Edwin Corr has been interfering in Bolivian domestic affairs, and that "a few days before the coup attempt on 30 June, a group of policemen left the U.S. Embassy carrying suitcases." Deputy Nora Matienzo labeled Otazo's charges of the probable involvement of government officials in drug trafficking as "sensitive and revealing."

Further Report

PY081440 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo last night suspended the chairman of the National Committee for the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking, Rafael Otazo, from his functions until he explains the report he has released to a committee in the Chamber of Deputies. The Information Ministry last night released the following note:

1. Some press reports claim that in an unprecedented action Rafael Otazo has come to the defense of well-known drug trafficker Roberto Suarez. The reports, in addition to the daring charges brought against government officials by that criminal, with no proof or further details, are for open political purposes and are aimed at the democratic government to especially discredit the undeniable success achieved during the past few days in the struggle against drug trafficking undertaken by the constitutional government. The results of this campaign are well known both inside and outside the country. This success has represented [words indistinct] against this dishonest activity in Bolivia. The drug trafficking mafia has been mobilizing all its connections and propaganda apparatus, using blackmail, slander, and malignant rumors. They are trying to tarnish the effects of a campaign that will be implacably intensified against all those found guilty or who are accomplices of those who aid or abet drug trafficking.

2. The government will use all possible means to explain this situation and will put at the disposal of the legislative branch all necessary data and other reports to facilitate the investigation to be carried out. In this regard, the president of the Republic has decided to suspend Mr Rafael Otazo from his functions until he explains his position regarding the statement he has made. The government will also grant him all the necessary guarantees to present proof to support his denunciations against government members.

3. The government has nothing to hide and will fight any campaign intended to discredit its exemplary conduct.

REPORTAGE ON PROTEST AFTERMATH, REACTIONS

Archbishop Rejects Jarpa's Request

PY080140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean Government today said that the Catholic Church is responsible for "the orderly or disorderly conduct of people" during the mass that will be said this afternoon at the metropolitan cathedral by Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno over the body of late French priest Andre Jarlan. Early today Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa visited Msgr Fresno to ask him to say the mass at some other church, but the archbishop rejected the idea. A government source reported that "Minister Jarpa pointed out to the archbishop that by persisting in his decision to hold the mass there he assumes responsibility for whatever may happen."

Thousands Attend Funeral Mass

PY080315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0146 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Santiago, 7 Sep (AF) -- Thousands of white handkerchiefs were waved along the streets of Santiago as the funeral procession of French priest Andre Jarlan passed this afternoon. Father Jarlan was killed during the recent popular demonstrations against the regime of President Pinochet. The procession moved through the city, coming from the humble shantytown neighborhood where the priest had served, to place the coffin inside the old metropolitan cathedral of Santiago at the end of the afternoon. The largest bell of the church pealed slowly, masking the noise of two police helicopters that flew low over the multitude, as the coffin was taken from its carrier into the cathedral.

Signs bearing black crepe and the flags of Chile and France which the people held aloft read "Andres will resurrect in the struggle of the people." Religious songs were interspersed with antigovernment slogans shouted by the participants. "A priest has died by a policeman's hand ["Un sacerdote murio un policia lo mato"] was chanted frequently. "Yes, yes, once again, Pinochet is to blame..." shouted the mourners as they walked in front of policemen who from time to time appeared in an attitude of discreet vigilance. But there were no incidents, neither during the procession, around the cathedral, or in Plaza de Armas where 10,000 people who could not enter the cathedral stood. The multitude applauded at length as the coffin of Father Jarlan, borne by ten priests, crossed the cathedral front yard. As the mass said by Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno ended, a long column of sorrow-stricken men, women, and children filed past the coffin of Father Jarlan.

Dozens Injured Following Mass

PY080342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Dozens of persons were injured in downtown Santiago tonight in the course of incidents which involved the police and hundreds of slum dwellers who were leaving the mass held in the memory of French priest Andre Jarlan, shot to death during the 10th national protest. Catholic Church sources indicated that most of the injured persons were beaten on the head and other parts of their bodies with nightsticks.

The incidents took place after the mass which Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno held at the metropolitan cathedral to bid farewell to the priest who died on Tuesday after having been shot in the back of the head in one of the rooms of his rectory in La Victoria neighborhood.

University Suspends Activities

PY071532 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The University of Chile has suspended classes until 24 September. This decision was disclosed at the end of a lengthy meeting held by the university council. (Hernando Pantoja Bausa), secretary general of the university council, read an official declaration disclosing the decision and the reasons for making it.

[Begin (Bausa) recording] In view of the concerted action of groups of agitators that have organized themselves in a systematic manner with the purpose of disrupting order in some (?areas) of this university, the university council, with the unanimous approval of the deans and councillors, believes that it is its duty to inform the public of the following:

1. The attitude of these sectors does not allow the normal university activities and in view of the need to safeguard the safety of its students, professors and other officials, the council has decided to suspend activities until 24 September. [end recording]

The university council also disclosed the discovery of chains, sticks, tire bursters, and even bombs at the headquarters of some student associations.

Parties, Unions Criticize Protest

PY071451 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Fernando Ochagavia, former leader of the National Party, has stated that a national consensus is now more necessary than ever before. He said that the democratic forces must now seek peaceful paths in view of the negative effects of the call to protest and added that democracy does not mean destruction, violance, chaos, or death but rather respect for human rights and the Chilean people living in peace once and for all. Ochagavia also said that those Chileans living in exile who do not represent a threat to peaceful coexistence should be allowed to return to the country.

The National Democratic Accord, ADENA, in a declaration issued by Juan de Dios Carmona, has stated that Chile has a large democratic sector that could hold talks with the government and the Armed Forces, and thus prevent the so-called peaceful protests which have only caused damage and death. ADENA also rejected the criticism of the use of the security forces, which only fulfilled their duty of safeguarding the country's order. The declaration added that violence is only generated by the actions of vandals and subversives who attack public and private assets. Juan de Dios Carmona has said that those who made the call to protest are now trying to elude their responsibility. Carmona stated that a national consensus is possible, but that for this it is necessary to differentiate those who really want it from those who, pretending to be democrats, act jointly with Marxist-Leninist extremism.

Raul Orrego, president of the Independent Union Leaders, on behalf of the organization he represents categorically repudiated those who called for the days of protest, which only generated violence, disorder, and victims. Orrego said that no one can term as successful a protest that resulted in deaths, wounded, and arrested persons.

The union leader also pointed out that it is not a matter of ignoring the economic difficulties the country is enduring but that to resort to measures such as the protest is not an appropriate step to solve this problem.

Union leader Guillermo Medina termed the protest in the 6th region a complete failure, because not more than 5 percent of the students refrained from going to school and the workers registered a record in production and assistance at their work sites. He said that if politicians believe that the result of the nine dead, wounded, and arrested persons registered in the metropolitan area represents a success, then they are hypocrites. He also pointed out that no call for a stoppage will be observed by the workers, because it is not they but the politicians who are interested in reaching power.

Opposition: Protest a Success

PY070233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1920 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean Socialist Party, linked to the Democratic Alliance [AD] and to the Popular Democratic Movement [MDP], today declared the 10th national protest against the regime of General Pinochet to be a success. The 4-5 September protest has caused, up to this moment, 9 deaths, nearly 100 wounded (of which 20 are serious), and about 1,000 arrests.

The Socialists classified the protest as a "victorious social mobilization," adding that it has also "reflected the national desire to end the dictatorial regime and to begin an effective move toward democracy," Socialist leaders Ricardo Lagos, Carlos Briones, and Julio Stuardo said today in a public declaration that "the extremely isolated dictatorship merely showed its position, as contrasted to the general support for the protest." The Socialist said that police action was "insane and repressive, because it seeks to divide even more the Armed Forces from the people. The police have shown a new terrorist side with the murder of a French priest." The Socialists added that "despite the measures taken by the government to quiet the opposition radio stations, the protest turned out successfully because the people demonstrated their common will in calling for the end of the dictatorship."

The Socialists believe that "the time has come for opposition groups to engage in a joint struggle with a clear political proposal aimed at regaining sovereignty for the people." The Socialists concluded by saying that the deaths "once more demonstrate that violence is used by the dictatorship."

Manuel Almeyda, president of the MDP which is made up of Communists, hard-line Socialists, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], considered that the consequences of the protest mean a "great progress in the fight against the dictatorship." Almeyda noted that "the recent deaths demonstrate the contempt the government has for Chilean lives," and added that he sympathized "with the victims of repression, and with the censored media." Almeyda noted the "joint mobilization of the opposition," and said that "the strikes held by several labor unions leads us to believe that the conditions for a national stoppage are present."

In a few days, Almeyda said, there will be ceremonies to commemorate the death of President Salvador Allende, which will end with a visit to his tomb in Vina del Mar on 11 September, the anniversary date of the coup and of his death in the La Moneda Palace in 1973. He also said that the social mobilization will not stop, and that although no other day of protest is planned, the mobilization command will continue working to coordinate several actions "within the framework of the struggle to end this regime."

AD To Call Future Protests

PY072200 Santiago Radio Novisima in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] through its president Mario Sharpe, stated that the 2-day protest was a complete success, and promised to call for new demonstrations. Mario Sharpe, president of the AD, has said that the protest demonstration called by the multiparty group was a success, because, in his view, one of the fundamental objectives was achieved, that is, spreading social mobilization throughout almost the whole country.

The National Protest Committee, composed of representatives of several political factions, noted that the evaluation of the 2-day antigovernment demonstration revealed that Santiago was almost totally paralyzed. Juan Pablo Reyes, president of this committee, stressed the broad support received from merchants and transport operators.

The faction of the Socialist Party headed by Carlos Briones assessed the results as a triumph in national mobilization. Briones and other leaders agreed that the protest demonstration gave an outlet to the aspirations for democracy.

The National Directorate of the Socialist Front of Chile headed by Juan Carlos Moraga said that the final balance of the demonstration called by the AD was painful.

Air Force Chief Scores Opposition

PY072155 Santiago Radio Novisima in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Air Force commander and junta member, General Fernando Matthei, today harshly criticized some opposition leaders, saying that he is ashamed of their declarations that the protest demonstration that permitted vandalism, death, and destruction was a success. Matthei also expressed disappointment about the form in which some opposition leaders responded to the government's political liberalization, adding that if an authorization government becomes necessary in order to protect the nation's values and enforce the constitutional rules and deadlines for the institutionalization of the country, he will be the first to support it.

Radio Station Seeks Court Relief

PY072205 Santiago Radio Novisima in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Fifth Chamber of the Appellate Court of Santiago has decided to request information from the Chief of the emergency zone in the metropolitan region before issuing a ruling on a motion for an injunction submitted by Radio Chilena against a military edict that forebade this radio from broadcasting news. The measure was imposed on Radio Chilena and Radio Cooperativa Tuesday 4 September, and it was lifted only on Radio Chilena on 6 September.

The Radio Chilena lawyer, Ricardo Claro, stated that although the ban has been lifted, the plaintiff is requesting a court injunction ordering that measures such as this violate the Constitution and must not be adopted in an unjust and discriminatory manner, and ordering that the right to freely inform the public without prior censorship must always be respected.

In turn, Radio Cooperativa Director Luis Ajenjo filed yesterday with the Military Court a complaint against the edict issued by the chief of the emergency zone which has prevented the broadcasting of news by this radio station since 4 September.

COLORADO PARTY'S TARIGO ON TALKS WITH MILITARY

PY072230 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces commanders in chief have told representatives of the Multiparty Group that there are 519 prisoners under the jurisdiction of the military courts. After 1 and 1/2 hours of talks, the political and military representatives decided to adjourn and hold new meetings to discuss this matter further. The politicians have asked for the release of the communist students detained more than a year ago, and that the release of prisoners be conducted more expeditiously. They demanded a consensus regarding political actions in the interior of the country. They also discussed the situation of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and of the university. Enrique Tarigo [Colorado Party leader] explained the meeting held today in this manner:

[Begin recording] [Tarigo] We held lengthy talks on the various topics we had proposed and the details of two main subjects. In very general terms, we discussed the situation of the young communists detained on 9 June 1983, approximately 10 of whom have not been allowed parole because they have sentences longer than 24 months. We also proposed that they be given defferential treatment because we are convinced that their crimes are not serioys and do not deserve sentences up to 4 years. We think that this can be solved.

We also discussed the situation of all those prisoners who have served half their sentences and who have not been allowed parole because of bad behavior. But we suggested that the idea of good behavior is a subjsective idea, and that good behavior is not the same in the military school, in the universities, in the prison, in the Army, or in the garrison. Of course, in a military prison discipline in very strict, as is also the case in the military sector, and thus any infraction or misbehavior is taken into account, and the prisoner ultimately is charged with not having good behavior. Naturally, the commanders promised a long time ago, and we admit that they did, to make this good behavior idea more flexible. We asked them again to make it even more flexible. I have a personal impression, and my other colleagues have the same impression, that the general idea is to solve these problems gradually, so that when the power is transferred on 1 March, only those who committeed serious crimes and who cannot be allowed parole or other measures will remain in the military prisons.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you also discuss the issue of political activities in the interior of the country?

[Tarigo] Well, yes, we discussed the issue. We acted a little as attorneys for the Blanco Party by noting that the ban on the political meeting in Durazno was inconsistent since I, personally, was able to participate last week in two political meetings in the departments of Florida and San Jose. I mentioned that the fact that a different criterion was applied to me shows inconsistency. In my opinion, the interior minister is wrong when he says that Article 49 of the Law on Political Parties limits electoral compaigning to within 60 days before the election date since this very article recognizes the right to assembly. What some of us have been holding in some departments, and which in other departments were not authorized, are merely political meetings.

[Unidentified reporter] What did the commanders say?

[Tarigo] They admitted this fact and noted that the same criterion should be used in all cases, that we all live in the same Republic.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you also discuss the situation of those persons who are standing trial before military courts and who are seriously ill?

[Tarigo] Yes, this was another issue discussed at the meeting. There were 10 or 12 prisoners in this category; unfortunately I believe there are now only 10, some having passed away. Some of them have committed extremely serious crimes, but we have asked that they receive some humanitarian gestures and be allowed to spend their last days at home. As a compromise solution, we asked that they be transferred to a hospital, a military hospital, and be taken out of the Libertad jail.

[Unidentified reporter] Did you discuss the university issue at this meeting?

[Tarigo] We talked about it in general terms. We mentioned that we had said earlier that flexibility should be promoted by both sides, that is, that the military should take actions such as lifting restrictions on the press and meeting other demands; for their part, the commanders had asked us that all mobilizations be peaceful, that no disorders take place. The commanders mentioned at this time that some actions that took place at the university were not peaceful. We have talked, exchanged ideas, expressed our views on the subject, and I believe that the meeting was also useful in this respect. [end recording]

U.S. EMBASSY SEEKS 'RAPPROCHEMENT' WITH BLANCOS

PY082254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0348 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 7 Sep (EFE) -- U.S. Ambassador to Uruguay Thomas Aranda tonight invited the family of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the imprisoned politician, and the main Blanco Party leaders to a "dinner of rapprochement." In recent days, the Blancos have demanded that Aranda be expelled on charges of "seriously intervening in Uruguayan domestic affairs." The dinner was attended by Aldunate's wife, Susanna Sienra, and children Juan Raul and Silvia, and the principal Blanco Party leaders.

The U.S. Embassy has publicly stated that the wish of the Reagan administration and of Ambassador Aranda to see Uruguay's democracy restored soon "has been misinterpreted." The Blanco Party has charged the U.S. Government and its embassy in Uruguay with "favoring Colorado Party presidential candidate Julio Maria Sanguinetti."

Problems between the U.S. Embassy and the important Uruguayan party began when Aranda, upon returning from the United States, said that the State Department expects that Ferreira Aldunate will be prosecuted in keeping with the law. The Blanco Party has rejected Ferreira's prsecution by a military court, on the grounds that military courts have no jurisdiction over civilians. Ferreira Aldunate has been imprisoned since 16 June on charges that he committed "high treason" during his opposition campaign abroad.

Blanco Leader Discusses Meeting

PY082307 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The electoral campaign of the majority faction of the Blanco Party will be launched next week beginning with a radio and television address by the presidential candidate and a rally that will be held on 16 September at the Obelisco de los Constituyentes in Montevideo. The date of the speech is not yet known. This information was disclosed to Radio El Espectator at noon today by presidential candidate Alberto Zumaran. Zumaran also said that the cards were put on the table at a dinner with the U.S. ambassador yesterday, 7 September.

[Begin recording] [Zumaran] The ambassador was kind enough to invite me and other party leaders, including Gonzalo Aguirre and Carlos Julio Pereyra; and Wilson's relatives, his wife, son Juan Raul, and daughter Silvia; Wilson's defense attorney; and Juan Pablo Crose, who is a member of the Blanco Party Executive Board. We had a frank and friendly conversation. We explained our viewpoints concerning the situation, and the ambassador did the same. I can tell you that we left with the hope that relations between the Blanco Party and the U.S. Embassy in Uruguay will be able to continue in a more normal atmosphere than that which prevailed during the past week.

[Unidentified reporter] Did the ambassador explain what he intended to accomplish with the remarks he made at the airport?

[Zumaran] Yes, he did discuss this particular issue, but I do not want to disclose what he said because he did so in private and I do not believe that it would be appropriate for me to tell you what he said. We also conveyed to the ambassador our viewpoints about the status of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, whome he had mentioned in his remarks. [end recording]

FERREIRA ASKS FOR MODERATION FROM BLANCO LEADERS

PY071515 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0328 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 6 Sep (EFE) -- From his prison cell, Uruguayan National (Blanco) Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate has asked his fellow party leaders for "more moderation and a rapprochement with the other opposition forces."

Ferreira's petition coincides with a number of events staged by leaders of the Blanco Party majority faction that have led to confrontations with groups of the leftist Broad Front, the Colorado Party, and officials of the military regime. Moreover, the Blanco Party leaders, who have radicalized their position by mobilizing the youth and with anti-U.S. demonstrations, have publicly asked for the expulsion of U.S. Ambassador Thomas Aranda, who they have accused of "favoring Colorado Party candidate Julio Maria Sanguinetti."

According to a report published today by the socialist newspaper TIEMPO DE CAMBIO, Ferreira Aldunate has released two letters from his prison cell in Trinidad, 190 km northwest of Montevideo, with precise instructions for a change in the political trend, demanding more moderation for the forthcoming 25 November elections. Blanco Party sources not identified by the newspaper stated that Ferreira Aldunate has recommended a rapprochement with the other parties to prevent damaging the economic and social agreement proposed by other sectors and by the unions of the labor and business sectors.

The recommendation made by Ferreira Aldunate, the only traditional leader outlawed by the military regime, who is unable to be a candidate because he is facing a trial charged with lese majesty, has come at an opportune moment, political leaders have told EFE.

During the past few hours, leaders who support Ferreira Aldunate accused Interior Minister Julio Cesar Rapela of not maintaining a neutral position and demanded that he be replaced by an impartial candidate capable of guaranteeing the elections. Rapela reacted strongly and said that the Blanco Party was offending him, because "it is claiming that I am not honest." The minister recalled that under the military regime a plebiscite was held in 1980, with negative results for the government, and that in 1982 the internal elections allowed the antigovernment factions to control the political parties, and "no one contested this because the results were favorable to them."

BELIZE

AMBASSADORS TO BE EXCHANGED WITH ISRAEL

FL071908 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The Government of Israel and the Government of Belize have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. This is the text of the joint declaration made today in Belmopan and in the Israeli capital, Tel Aviv. It confirms the intention of two countries to exchange ambassadors possibly on a nonresident basis at the earliest opportunity.

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN MINISTER GUTIERREZ DISCUSSES CONTADORA

PA080252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] There are many expectations regarding the Contadora Group meeting which began yesterday in Panama City. However, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has said that he does not want to predict the outcome. He said that he will be going to Panama today to participate with a constructive frame of mind in any and all efforts that may be made to see that the Contadora Group process is successful. Although he feels somewhat skeptical about it, Gutierrez views the meeting as constructive.

Gutierrez added that he is willing to consider all of the proposals presented, since the whole process of negotiation and peace in Central America depends on the meeting. The foreign minister said that if the issues of democracy and supervised elections are omitted from the Contadora Document for Central American Peace and Cooperation, Costa Rica will not sign it.

Gutierrez said he is not submitting any proposals since the Mexican, Colombian, Venezuelan and Panamanian foreign ministers are studying the objections raised by the Central American countries, and his role is only to determine what sort of negotiations can take place among the different countries. In addition, the foreign minister remarked that the importance of the meeting lies in the fact that it will decide the Contadora Group's future as the peacemaker in the region.

According to Foreign Minister Gutierrez, the Manzanillo talks between the United States and Nicaragua are not unrelated to the Contadora Group peace bid. Commenting on this point, he said that the purpose of those meetings is to solve the area's problems. Both parties accept the Contadora Group process and recognize its importance, since during the Manzanillo talks they used the Contadora Group documents as a point of reference. Gutierrez added that those talks are an extension of the Contadora process, (?although it is true that) the Nicaragua peace process will have to include all the parties involved.

The Central America region should not be the site of an East-West conflict; however, that rivalry is already at work, the foreign minister said. On this matter, Gutierrez said that in addition to the conflict previously mentioned, there are two interrelated conflicts under way in Central America, stemming from disputes among the nations and within each nation. Gutierrez said these conflicts must be studied to determine the role each one plays, because Nicaragua, backed by Cuba and the USSR, sees the situation as a clash between itself and the United States.

INSTALLATION OF VOA RELAY STATION CRITICIZED

PA081716 Paris AFP in Spanish 2205 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 7 Sep (AFP) -- The forthcoming installation of a U.S. Voice of American (VOA) relay station in northern Costa Rica on the border with Nicaragua provoked protests this week, even from within the ruling National Liberation Party.

The political committee of the Liberationist Youth condemned as "unpatriotric" the attitude of "a few Costa Ricans" who "spare no efforts to endanger our peace and sovereignty." The committee was implicitly referring to the Association for Information and Culture [Associacion de Informacion y Cultura] (ACIC), a private organization that will manage the station.

An agreement for the installation of the 50-kilowatt station was signed last week by U.S. Ambassador Curtin Winsor at the residence of President Luis Alberto Monge, who had requested radio broadcasting aid from President Reagan in a letter sent last year.

According to the agreement, the radio station will begin transmissions in 1985 and, according to its directors, it will broadcast programs "designed to support democratic values" and to counteract the extensive propaganda and domination by Nicaraguan stations in northern Costa Rica."

Meanwhile, several leftist and independent deputies have charged that the VOA project is "a capitulation" and is "illegal." Centrist Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez said the arrival of the VOA "is the beginning of the surrender of national sovereignty to a foreign power." Leftist Deputies Erick Ardon and Arnoldo Ferreto noted the "illegality" of the project.

For his part, President Ronald Reagan sent Monge a letter expressing his "great satisfaction" with the signing of the agreement to install the VOA station in Costa Rica. "I am very grateful to you for your unconditional support for this project" that will ensure "the Voice of America is clearly heard" in the area, Reagan said in his letter.

Meanwhile, the Liberationist Youth reiterated their support for the neutrality proclamation the government issued last year, which establishes that "the maintenance or establishment of nonpublic wireless installations aimed at communicating with the warring factions will not be tolerated."

A communique from the Social Democrats stated that the VOA relay station will give "the United States a platform on Costa Rican soil that will provoke unnecessary tension with the Nicaraguan Government and violate the principle of neutrality."

Mario Sancho, president of the Liberationist Youth, said that the installation of the VOA station here represents "an obvious strategic policy of the United States."

DEPUTY DEMANDS EXPULSION OF FDN LEADER ROBELO

PA072308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Deputy Ricardo Rodriguez Solorzano has said that he will ask the State Council and the president to expel Alfonso Robelo. The Independent Party deputy said that Robelo leads military actions from Costa Rica and, thus, has transgressed the political limits within which the government allowed him to promote his partisan activities.

To prove that Alfonso Robelo is conducting military actions in our territory, Deputy Rodriguez Solorzano produced a copy of a letter he sent to a Radio Reloj news editor, detailing Robelo's activities with Eden Pastora.

The Alajuela Province deputy said that Robelo leaves the country without paying departure taxes, a very serious matter for a foreigner of Robelo's standing.

Ricardo Rodriguez Solorzano added that Fernando Chamorro, better known as El Negro Chamorro, a top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front [FDN], moves freely throughout Guanacaste Province. The deputy also said that a considerable number of weapons have been dropped at the farm of Cuban citizen Pedro Abreu, which is located near the Santa Rosa National Park. Rodriguez Solorzano stressed that Adolfo Jimenez Aguilera, another Cuban, is hiding weapons brought from abroad at his Los Angeles farm. The deputy also reported that a large FDN contingent, headed by El Negro Chamorro, is stationed in Potrero Grande, near a marble quarry.

The Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border disputes arise from the troublesome presence of armed forces bent on alienating our peoples and providing a clash between our governments, the deputy charged.

Ricardo Rodriguez Solorzano added that after those bands left, everything went back to normal and there were no more border incidents between our security forces and the Sandinist People's Army.

However, in the future the situation could deteriorate because the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] has merged with the FDN. He said that under the ARDE banner, former Somozist guardsmen, who are traditionally the staunchest enemies of Costa Rican democracy, are seeking to carry out their military actions from our territory.

EL SALVADOR

VICE PRESIDENT SERIOUSLY ILL; FLOWN TO U.S.

PA080408 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[By Osiris Ramirez]

[Text] Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, who is also the interior minister of El Salvador, was urgently flown to the United States last night for medical attention.

Reliable sources reported that Castillo Claramount was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday, but that his condition deteriorated and it was decided to take him to the United States immediately. His condition was considered as very serious.

Meanwhile, the Legislative Assembly will decide in today's session who will be the acting president when President Jose Napoleon Duarte leaves on 17 September for South America, since Vice President Castillo Claramount most probably will not be able to assume his duties.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES PEACE POSSIBILITIES

PA090425 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Panama City, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Salvadoran Foreign Minister Eduardo Tenorio said here that his country, too, could achieve what happened in Colombia, where the government and the rebels reached an agreement to put an end to armed political violence. However, he said that this could take place "not necessarily through negotiations, through the democratic mechanisms established in the Salvadoran Constitution."

"We hope to arrive at a situation similar to that of Colombia, but not in exactly the same way," Tenorio said after participating here on Friday in the seventh joint meeting of the Contadora Group foreign ministers and their Central American counterparts.

Tenorio stressed that each country has its own characteristics, therefore "each case is different." He said that Jose Napoleon Duarte's Christian Democratic government is currently making local and outside efforts to try to obtain a peaceful solution, and this could be through the Contadora Group.

UNGO CONFIRMS DEBATE WITH PRESIDENT DUARTE

PA072320 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Sep 84

[By Luis Lobos]

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica -- FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo has confirmed his participation in a political debate with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 12 October in the United States. Ungo explained that Duarte will not appear in person in California, where the debate is going to be held, but that he will participate via satellite from San Salvador.

Ungo said that Ruben Zamora of the Social Christian People's Movement, MPSC, will accompany him and that Zamora is supposed to hold a debate with Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of the presidency and a member of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC. Ungo is the secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement, MNR, and Zamora of the MPSC, both democratic organizations under the FDR.

Ungo said that a U.S. political institute had planned a debate between Duarte and Major Roberto D'Aubuisson of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, but that D'Aubuisson had not accepted. Ungo did not discard the possibility that the sponsors of the debate will try to find another representative of the Salvadoran right, who has nothing to do with ARENA and D'Aubuisson. Several U.S. congressmen have been invited to the debate.

Ungo said that the FMLN-FDR's proposal for talks to a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict is still good, but that President Duarte does not want to accept it.

D'AUBUISSON DISCUSSES INVITATION TO DEBATE

PA080315 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, secretary general of the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], interviewed on 6 September in San Salvador -- recorded]

[Text] [D'Aubuisson] The news published by the newspaper EL MUNDO and which has been attributed to Adolfo Rey Prendes, minister of the Presidency [words indistinct] has many of the demagogic statements made by Rey Prendes, who is not only an irresponsible person but also an arrogant government official.

Although he has nothing to do with the decisions made by our party, he says that our party, ARENA, will participate in a debate with a bunch of terrorists and he mentions Manuel Pacas as the person who will represent us.

I want to say that I talked to Rey Prendes yesterday by telephone and he told me that a group from Los Angeles, California, had sent invitations for a debate on the Central American crisis and that U.S. congressmen were going to participate. He also told me that the FDR was going to represent the Salvadoran left, and that the PDC was also going to take part in the debate. He told me that he would like to see ARENA participate and that he had the invitations.

I told him that we were going to think it over; that it was necessary to speak English and then I mentioned that Pacas spoke English. Never did I confirm our participation in the debate. We have not even received an invitation. It was not right to say that ARENA had accepted the invitation and that Pacas was our representative.

In the first place we have always maintained that we do not believe in holding talks and negotiating with terrorists, who are destroying our country. I firmly believe that for the Salvadorans the only dialogue they believe in is the democratic dialogue of an election. Nevertheless, we are considering the possibility of accepting the invitation. We feel that it is important for the people of the United States to know what has happened in El Salvador. This, of course, will depend much on the persons who are sponsoring and organizing the debate. The people of the United States should know that the only difference between the FDR and the PDC is their name.

[Unidentified reporter] Based on what you have said, we cannot discard the possibility of ARENA attending on 12 October the debate on the Central American crisis, to be held in Los Angeles, California?

[D'Aubuisson] We analyzed the situation and our conclusion was that there is something funny about all this. It is a maneuver to get us to talk with FDR representatives. It would serve to grant the FDR some legal status, which is by all means an illegal organization. All of the FDR members should have been brought to trial long ago in El Salvador. We all know of the FMLN-FDR destroying bridges and factories, killing soldiers and civilians. They are all a bunch of outlaws. That is why I say that the difference between the FDR and the PDC is in name only. The PDC has been trying to give the FDR some form of participation.

We do not think it is correct to hold talks with members of the FDR, because they are just a bunch of bandits. What is important for us is that the people in the United States get to know our real situation. We are trying to see in what way we can convey this message, either by attending the debate or by some other means. Basically, we do not plan to attend the debate in which the FDR will be granted some status of legality. They are subversives, criminals, and lawbreakers. They should have been punished for all the damage they have done to our country.

[Reporter] Do you think that the purpose behind this debate is to open the way for talks with the extreme left?

[D'Aubuisson] Our comments are based on what Rey Prendes told me and on what I have read in the newspaper. I have no other document. I do not know anything about the Center of Studies for the Defense of Democratic Institutions in California.

[Reporter] If the Salvadoran Government decides to negotiate and hold talks with the rebels, what will be ARENA and the private sector's position?

[D'Aubuisson] I do not know about the private sector, but ARENA will see that the constitution is respected. It is up to the people to decide what they want. They vote for a democratic system in which government officials are freely and directly elected. I do not think the Salvadoran people will vote in favor of holding negotiations with the subversives. Duarte is not going to hold those negotiations, because the Constitution clearly establishes the actions to take against those who violate the Constitution.

COPREFA REPORTS CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

PA082248 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2100 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] communique issued on 7 September in San Salvador]

[Text] The terrorists have sustained many casualties in military operations. The Armed Forces Commando Training Center, headquartered in San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department, yesterday inflicted 12 casualties on the terrorists in a clash near (Chamabal), a village 145 km northwest of San Salvador.

In another clash the Ponce Battalion killed one subversive and left an undisclosed number of wounded near (Cerro El Botijon), (Huetatiya) Municipality, 147 km northwest of San Salvador. The Ponce Battalion also seized two grenades and ammunition in this operation. The Salvadoran Armed Forces did not sustain any casualties in this action.

The terrorists suffered many causalties in military operations in the area of Chalatenango. The Army suffered one dead and two wounded. Meanwhile, the 5th Military Detachment found a mass terrorist grave in Tenancingo Municapality, 38 km northwest of San Salvador. Another report says that terrorist Santos Isabel Machado Medrano surrendered to the 3d Infantry Brigade in San Miguel, turning in his AR-15 rifle, two bullet clips, and 201 5.56-mm caliber cartridges.

The FMLN continues its attacks on the people. A fragmentation grenade was hurled by a group of terrorists at the House of Culture of Panchimalco, causing considerable damage to the building. Another group of extremists kidnapped Cecilio Arellana in Monte Redondo Canton, Potonico Municapality, Chalatenango Department. FMLN squads murdered Miguel Angel Benitez Lopez in the village of Las Mesas, Uluazapa Municipality, San Miguel Department, 154 km east of San Salvador.

ARMY PREPARES FOR OCTOBER REBEL OFFENSIVE

PA100422 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] The Armed Forces are on a state of alert, waiting for the rebel offensive which has been announced for the end of this month. Reliable sources from the top echelons of the national Army have revealed that Armed Forces units, especially Air Force and Navy units, will be on a state of alert as of this week, since it has been learned that leftist rebels could begin their much announced and publicized military offensive.

Army spokesmen said that intelligence sources have learned that the rebel offensive might be stepped up during October, and the clashes might be fiercer around the end of the month, aimed at hindering President Ronald Reagan's reelection. The Armed Forces reports added that this has been the main goal of the Salvadoran guerrilla groups.

ARMY DISCOVERS CLANDESTINE GRAVE WITH 16 BODIES

PA100331 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Members of the Salvadoran Army have confirmed to Sunday's "News Focus" that the clandestine grave found north of the village of La Laguna, Chalatenango Department, some 85 km from San Salvador, contained the bodies of 16 FMLN leftist rebels. The soldiers discovered the grave on Friday, but the Army did not confirm the number of bodies found until today, according to the official report.

ERP EXTREMIST DISCLOSES GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

PA090020 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Sep 84 p 37

[Text] A member of the People's Pevolutionary Army, ERP, who was captured in San Miguel, gave details on the smuggling of arms, ammunition, and mercenaries from Nicaragua for the communist subversion in El Salvador. The man was identified as Julio Arcedes Pineda Diaz, known in the ERP as Camacho. He was captured by soldiers of the 3d Infantry Brigade, headquartered in San Miguel, and was sent to National Guard Headquarters to be placed under a prosecuting military court.

He told the military authorities that Nicaragua is a permanent supplier of arms, ammunition, communications equipment, and all types of military supplies to all the subversive groups of the FMLN-FDR. He said that in a place known as Pueblo Viejo, in northern San Miguel Department, the FMLN-FDR had 57mm, 75mm, and 90mm cannons; 81mm mortars; M-16 AR-15, C-3, FAL and Garand rifles; carbines; M-60 machineguns; and a large quantity of ammunition of all calibers. The extremist also said that a hospital run by a female doctor known as Sara operated there. The hospital had 12 nurses.

He also said that his colleagues are very desperate and that most of the fighting rebels want to quit the FMLN, because they do not understand the situation too clearly and have to face many hardships and other difficulties.

According to Pineda Diaz, the arms are unloaded on the coast of Jucuaran Municipality, Usulutan Department, and later shipped inland.

Regarding his participation with the guerrillas, Pineda Diaz admitted that he had participated in many actions in different parts of the country, depending on the general situation of the guerrillas. He was in El Mozote for 4 months, and from there he went to a terrorist school by order of Commander Villalobos. He said that the school directors were Captain Mena Sandoval, alias Manolo, and Captain Juan Cruz, alias Juancito.

Pineda Diaz later said he had met many of the FMLN commanders, among them Jonas, Chicon, Liza, Joaquin Villalobos, who is the general chief, and many more. He also met many foreigners and several Salvadorans who had traveled abroad to be trained in guerrilla warfare, subversion, explosives, and other activities.

FMLN WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCES ACTIONS, CASUALTIES

PA090331 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 9 Sep 84

[FMLN Modesto Ramirez Central Front War Bulletin No 3 dated 7 September; issued in Chalatenango on 7 September]

[Text] We report to our people that from 28 August to 6 September troops of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Battalions and guerrilla units have waged heavy battles against troops of the dictatorship carrying out a cleanup operation in Chalatenango Department.

Up to that date we inflicted 83 casuakties on the troops of the Atlacatl Battalion, the 4th Infantry Brigade, and the 1st Military Detachment in Chalatenango Department. These include one lieutenant, one cadet, one sergeant, and several NCO's.

Our units were extensively deployed to confront, bog down, and defeat the new operation ordered by the U.S. military officers who advise the puppet Army's high command. The battles waged against the Atlacatl Battalion took place in 1 Alto, Guarjila, San Jose Las Flores, La Laguna, San Isidro Labrador, San Antonio Los Ranchos, southwest of the city of Chalatenango, and east of Nueva Trinidad, Arcatao, [name indistinct], and San Antonio La Cruz.

From the first day bloody battles occurred on El Volcancillo Mountain in northern Chalatenango Department, when 1,000 men of the 4th Infantry Brigade were deployed in a second direction.

In view of the serious blows dealt on the Atlacatl Battalion in La Laguna, the enemy replied with intense bombing of La Laguna, El Tamarindo, and Nueva Trinidad. It used three A-37 planes and one 02 push-and-pull [in English] plane. They dropped more than 50 bombs and rockets.

On 2 September the enemy's operation had been bogged down in both directions in which it had been launched and was suffering constant counteroffensives by the troops of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Battalions.

On Thursday, 6 September, in an attempt to leave the territories we control, the enemy moved toward the city of Chalatenango and the Cinco de Noviembre and Cerron Grande dams. On the afternoon of 6 September troops of the Atlacatl Battalion and the 1st Military Detachment who were withdrawing from the operation were ambushed in Sayulapa, between Cerron Grande and Ilobasco in Cabanas Department. The enemy sustained seven more casualties.

At 1600 on 6 September the Sierpe Battalion Garrison in Chalatenango was attacked with artillery when troops were being evacuated in two helicopters, inflicting six more casualties on the enemy.

That same day, 6 September, another six casualties were inflicted on the troops of the 4th Infantry Brigade, who on their withdrawal set off mines placed by our sappers near San Miguelito, south of Las Vueltas.

With all these casualties, the number of dead and wounded suffered by the enemy army in its operation add up to 83 in [number indistinct] days of combat.

For our part, we report to our people that our guerrilla units have extended the theater of operations in northern San Salvador Department. Three ambushes were staged on the Northern Trunk Highway. On 1 September at km 26 an enemy patrol was ambushed, inflicting several casualties on the enemy. On 4 September, another ambush was carried out between Guazapa and the Colima bridge at km 37 of the Northern Trunk Highway, inflicting 10 casualties on the 1st and 4th Infantry Brigades. On 6 September, a third ambush was staged in the same sector against a truck of National Guardsmen, inflicting another 15 casualties on the enemy.

On 5 September our sapper units blew up electric power pylons near Santa Cruz Michapa in Cuscatlan Department.

In total, from 28 August to 6 September in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front, the troops of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Battalions and guerrilla columns inflicted 108 casualties on the dictatorship's troops.

We are also reporting the capture of more than 50 civilian residents of villages in the jurisdiction of Nueva Trinidad and San Jose Las Flores in Chalatenango Department. These people were captured by the criminal Atlacatl Battalion. They were subsequently taken to the Chalatenango Garrison, and their whereabouts now is unknown.

The enemy operation in Chalatenango Department has been a failure because our units maintain control of their positions, and the elite troops have been heavily hit during their offensive actions.

We report to all our people that our units have lost five combatants who were exemplary guerrillas. Our units maintain combative readiness and have a high morale to continue to weaken the troops and defeat the plans of the enemy puppet Army.

Long live the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Battalions! Long live the guerrilla columns! Long live the FMLN! Long live the heroic workers struggle! Let us defeat Duarte's capitulation!
United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win'

[Signed] Commander Salvador Guerra, Commander Ricardo Gutierrez, and Commander Douglas Santamaria

GUATEMALA

LOBOS ZAMORA SPEAKS ON SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PA081828 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 7 Sep 84 pp 2, 44

[Text] General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, deputy chief of state, has asserted that there are troops located in all areas to repel guerrillas. Lobos Zamora said today that although there are still some subversive activities in the country's border areas, such as San Marcos and Peten's western region, these activities are under control. However, this control is a relative rather than and absolute one, he stated.

Lobos Zamora, who is also chief of staff, has compared this situation to that of a mouse in a house: although it is being sought, it suddenly grabs a roll; however, this is as far as it goes. He added: "Something similar happens regarding subversion. Some actions occur periodically, and although this is not too dangerous, subversives suddenly show signs of life. However, the army has troops in all areas to repel these actions."

Our Army, he said, constantly tracks the few subversives in the country. Our public relations department reports on clashes with these guerrillas almost daily. Most of the actions by the armed subversives have been aimed at support troops; namely, civilian affairs, constructions, engineers, and local development companies that work in the villages. Gen Lobos Zamora added that development centers are the best proof that the army is protecting refugees returning from Mexican territory.

Finally, Gen Lobos Zamora said the guerrillas show no concern for these refugees and attack the groups who work for the benefit of the refugees.

Arms Self-Supply

He also said that the Guatemalan Army does not supply arms or military equipment to any Central American country, nor does it acquire equipment from any country in the area. "Guatemala has an ammunition factory, but this ammunition is solely for its own needs, for its own rifles. It is not true that Guatemala exports arms, military equipment, and ammunition to other countries such as El Salvador."

The officer said further that it is not true that Guatemala acquires its arms from Panama and that even Guatemalan Army uniforms are made with local textiles. These uniforms are made under strict requirements. For example, the boots are made by the military industry for the Army.

Gen Lobos Zamora stated that only advance-technology military equipment is imported and it is not from Central America, but other countries such as Israel and Argentina. He also explained that although the local ammunition plant only manufactures ammunition for Guatemalan army rifles, it has also produced some armored vehicles, such as the so-called "cusucos" or armadillos. These vehicles will be presented during the 15 September military parade.

Civilian Patrols Do Not Collect Money

Gen Lobos Zamora also stated that civilian patrolmen are not authorized to collect funds from the public and asserted that patrolmen do not need to do this. He said that the patrols are organized by the Army and have a cooperation system through which all members help each other and receive help from their communities as well.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES REQUESTING EMERGENCY U.S. AID

PA092228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2108 GMT 9 Sep 84

[By Armando Cerrato]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today denied that it has requested emergency military aid from the United States to face a possible aggression by Nicaragua.

The denial was issued by the Secretariat of Press and Information of the Honduran Presidency and by a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa in the face of persistent questions from journalists.

Unofficial reports in the United States indicated that the Roberto Suazo Cordova government had resorted to the military friendship treaties with the Pentagon to request the rapid mobilization of troops and resources in Honduras. According to those reports, the Honduran Government feared aggression by Nicaragua along their extensive common border as part of a Sandinist counteroffensive in the northern mountains.

A counteroffensive was expected due to the Managua government's charge that three airplanes and one helicopter that attacked a military school in Nueva Segovia had taken off from Honduran territory. The helicopter was downed in the incident, killing three crewmen, two of whom were North Americans and had presumably been in Honduras.

"We have not resorted to anyone in search of emergency military aid, and our Army has not even been placed on any type of alert," a spokesman of the presidential house said. Meanwhile, at the U.S. Embassy in Tegucigalpa, a press official said: "The Honduran Government has not asked the Pentagon to send U.S. combat troops to Honduran territory, much less to confront warlike actions by Nicaragua."

For the past 18 months, approximately 1,600 U.S. soldiers have been permanently stationed in Honduras to provide security for air, communications, artillery, and infantry equipment that is used in joint maneuvers and small-scale exercises.

There are also approximately 700 Green Berets based in the United States and Panama who are carrying out a small-scale exercise called Operation Lempira, which began a month ago with five Honduran infantry battalions. The exercise consists of deployment of troops in counterinsurgency maneuvers that include parachute jumps.

According to the U.S. Embassy spokesman, if Honduras had requested emergency military aid, "the troops already here would have been placed on maximum alert while reinforcements arrived, and such a sitution has not taken place."

ARMY ORDERS INVESTIGATION OF HELICOPTER INCIDENT

PA071719 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Sources linked to the Honduran Government have reported to this network's press department that the Honduran high military command headed by General Walter Lopez Reyes and other members of the Armed Forces Supreme Council have ordered a thorough investigation to determine whether it is true that the helicopter that attacked the Santa Clara barracks in Matagalpa took off from Honduras, as it has been reported by the U.S. news media. If this operation really occurred, it was without the Honduran Armed Forces' knowledge or authorization.

According to information from Washington, the helicopter took off from Honduras. U.S. leading newspapers and television networks reported on the incident after two U.S. citizens were killed when the aircraft was downed by Sandinists.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA SAYS WAR WITH U.S. TO CONTINUE

PA091622 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction said: Four years and 2 months of war with the U.S. Government are ahead of us. He made tis statement during the "Face the People" program held yesterday in Esteli.

Commander Ortega said that Nicaragua does not want or seek to wage this war. He added: The U.S. Administration will continue to impose that unjust war upon us.

[Begin Ortega recording] The war that we are waging against imperialism is already 46 months old. However, we cannot say that this war will cease or disappear in the short run. We do not foresee that.

We are currently holding talks with the United States. We are seeking a peaceful solution; we are seeking the end of the war. We want them to let us work peacefully! In contrast, however, the U.S. Government insists on carrying out its warmongering policy against Nicaragua. It continues to request millions of dollars to further its war against Nicaragua.

Within the electoral platform of the Republican Party, which has President Ronald Reagan as its presidential candidate for the November elections, a continuation of this aggression and warmongering policy against the Nicaraguan people is clearly outlined. In view of the current situation, we must face another 4 years and 2 months of war with the U.S. Government, a war that they declared on us, a war that the Nicaraguan Government and people do not want or seek to continue.

Now, what is the solution sought by some politicians? They seek the solution sought by the United States and LA PRENSA.

What is the solution sought by the United States and LA PRENSA to finally end the war? What is their solution? Their solution follows: That all Somozist guardsmen return to Nicaragua; that colonels, generals, and Somozist guard officers return and that we reconcile with them and open the possibility for them to again become the leaders of the Army and government.

If these conditions are satisfied, the United States would immediately cease to wage war against us because there would not be a Sandinist government, but a government of the bourgeois, capitalists, and former Somozist guardsmen. The war would end. What do you think about this? [Shouts of crowd indistinct] Do you think that we should seek peace in that way? [Crowd shouts "no!"] Then, in view of your reply, I infer that you want us to continue facing the warmongering policy for an additional 4 years and 2 months? [Crowd shouts "yes!"] Are you willing to face that warmongering policy for another 4 years and 2 months? [Crowd shouts "no!"] Are you willing to face it for another 20 years? [Indistinct shouts of crowd]

The problem is that this appears to be the only way to achieve peace at this point. This is what the turncoats and traitors in Nicaragua want. They want us to surrender power to the capitalists, to the Somozist guardsmen. They want us to allow them to come here and impose their laws again as they did in the past. That is what they want. Of course, the United States is calm about this because they would again have a government here that exploits and murders the people, a government that would be servile to U.S. policy and serve as an instrument of U.S. policy.

Hence, the situation is very serious. We are somewhat confused. We must choose between treason and dignified positions even tough treason means having luxuries and wealth as Somoza, Moncada, Diaz and Chamorro realized. In contrast, Sandino and his peasant combantants followed the dignified path of sacrifices and struggles. In the end, they gave their lives. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO VIEWS PROGRESS OF CONTADORA PROCESS

PA082335 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Panama City -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said in Panama City that a country's political system should not be the object of an international treaty with another country. Foreign Minister D'Escoto is in Panama City to attend the seventh meeting of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Central America.

Asked about the differences that emerged during the meeting of deputy foreign ministers that ended on 28 August in Panama City regarding political matters and arms control, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that this is precisely what the United States is hoping for.

During an interview with AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA [ANN] Foreign Minister D'Escoto said that the main problem in the advance of the Contadora negotiations is the interference by the United States and its indirect influence, through certain countries representing it, on the pacification process. Foreign Minister D'Escoto added that it is absurd to expect a government to make commitments with another government involving its political system, since this is a sovereign decision of the peoples. He stated, however, that the governments of the region might, separately or jointly, explain to their peoples future commitments so that the people can participate conscientiously in the adoption of decisions affecting them.

AMBASSADOR TO UN CONDEMNS U.S. PRESENCE IN AREA

PA082134 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Nicaragua has filed charges at the UN Security Council against the U.S. Government because of the aggression it has suffered at the hands of the Reagan administration. Javier Chamorro Mora, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, has accused the United States of implementing a dual policy of supporting current multilateral and bilateral negotiations while increasing its aggression against Nicaragua. Let's listen to portions of his speech:

[Begin Chamorro Mora recording] The essence of the charges is basically the same: The Reagan administration is implementing a policy of state terrorism with the objective of overthrowing our government to prevent the political, economic, and social development of Nicaragua and the other Central American nations.

Mr President: This official policy of state terrorism is implemented through the actions of the CIA and its mercenaries, and it has been made evident by the direct and permanent [U.S.] military presence in Central American waters and terrorities and by the construction of military bases and other installations in Central American territory.

Because the U.S. military presence in the Central American region increases tension in the area and represents an obstacle to the search for negotiated political solutions, I will provide some information regarding this presence. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan ambassador reported on the aggressions Nicaragua had endured and then gave details about the latest counterrevolutionary attacks, pointing to the direct and ever-increasing participation of the United States in war actions against the Nicaraguan people.

[Begin Chamorro Mora recording] The United States carried out the following naval maneuvers in the past few months: The Gulf Guardian maneuvers from 30 May to 6 June with the participation of two warships for the alleged purpose of detecting arms traffic to El Salvador; naval maneuvers carried out by the CV 67 John F. Kennedy aircraft carrier and its combat group from 15 to 23 July in Nicaraguan territorial waters on the Atlantic; and maneuvers carried out by the surface activities group in Central American coastal waters. We cannot fail to mention the large number of U.S. warships that are constantly patrolling the Central American region, especially the waters around Nicaragua.

Regarding air activities from April to August, a 5-month period, there was a total of 231 U.S. Air Force exploration flights, that is spy flights, over Nicaraguan territory. This represents 1.5 flights per day.

Regarding military maneuvers and exercises, there were the Lightning II maneuvers with the participation of U.S. and Honduran troops. There were the Grenadier I maneuvers that we mentioned in a previous UN Security Council meeting. The Grenadier I maneuvers took place in two phases. Some 6,500 U.S., Salvadoran, and Honduran soldiers participated in these maneuvers. There were also the Lempira Operation maneuvers, which also had two phases and included the participation of approximately 1,500 U.S. and Honduran soldiers.

Now we are facing the possibility of witnessing Big Pine III maneuvers at the end of 1984 or the beginning of 1985. This is evidence that the United States has been carrying out large and small-scale maneuvers since the beginning of this year.

This situation, of course, only helps to increase tension in the area and to make political solutions difficult or impossible. [end recording]

The Nicaraguan Government asked the Security Council and the international community to take preventive measures to maintain peace.

[Begin Chamorro Mora recording] It is necessary that the international community and the Security Council take specific preventive measures to maintain peace. Important officials of the U.S. Administration, including President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Ambassador Kirkpatrick continue threatening the Sandinist people's revolution and the Government of National Reconstruction.

The statements, which could be clinically characterized as paranoid, speak of destruction and death for us in the near future. They are aimed at obstructing the institutionalization process being carried out by the revolution. Their objective is to isolate us at the international level and to prepare suitable political conditions for the invasion they want so much.

President Reagan, reviving his anticommunist rhetoric at a captive cities [as heard] ceremony, referred to our country by accusing us of being puppets of the Soviet Union. On the same occasion he praised his freedom fighters, who are nothing but CIA mercenaries.

We believe it is very important to unmask publicly the party that has sole responsibility for the situation of tension and war in Central America: the United States of America, who with its warmongering and aggressive policy prevents a political solution to the Central America problems.

I want to state emphatically on behalf of my government that Nicaragua is not and will never be a threat to the security of any of the Central American states, much less to U.S. security. There is no reason for concern; we are not going to invade Colorado, as a film being shown right now in U.S. theaters would suggest. On the contrary, it is the United States who represents a threat to the security of the Sandinist people's republic. It is the United States who is openly trying to destroy us through a war of aggression. [end recording]

DELEGATION, VATICAN MEET ON CHURCH-STATE TIES

PA131540 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The meeting held today between high representatives of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government and representatives of the Vatican was positive nnd it was held in a climate of mutual interest, said Ambassador Ricardo Peter Silva, a diplomatic official who is a member of the Nicaraguan delegation led by Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Peter Silva was interviewed via telephone. He rejected rumors that the commission seeks to negotiate the retention of four priests in their public posts in exchange for allowing the return of 10 foreign priests whose residence was cancelled in July. This rumor, Peter Silva said, is absurd and groundless. The issue regarding priests Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister; Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister; Fernando Cardenal, education minister; and Edgar Parrales, ambassador to the OAS, is not included on the agenda to be discussed in the meetings, the Nicaraguan representative asserted.

Peter Silva also commented on the presence of Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega, president of the Episcopal Conference, in Rome; he said this is absolutely normal. News reports received here stated that the prelate's abrupt departure was due to an urgent call from the Vatican, which is interested in having a representative of the Nicaraguan church hierarchy attend the meeting being held to discuss relations between the state and the church in Nicaragua.

Monsignor Vega is not part of the delegation to the Vatican, but it is normal for him to attend the meetings to advise the Vatican on its relations with the government junta, Ambassador Peter Silva said.

The meeting today, which lasted for 1 hour, included the participation of the Vatican representative. Archbishop (Achille Silvestrini), secretary of the council for public church affairs; (Odris Rakis), deputy secretary of the council; and other high officials. The revolutionary government's delegation included Social Security and Welfare Minister Reynaldo Antonio Tefel and Industry Minister Emilio Baltodano.

Ambassador Reports on Talks

PA080300 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Ricardo Peter Silva, ambassador to the Vatican, interviewed via telephone by unidentified reporter — live]

[Text] [Reporter] How have the talks between the Nicaraguan delegation which is now at the Vatican and the authorities of the Holy See developed? Go ahead, companero.

[Peter] I can report, first of all, that we have held one meeting and that another meeting has been scheduled for today. As we said in our first communique, the meeting was held in a completely cordial and candid atmosphere. The initial proposals simply involved statements of position on matters of mutual interest. That is all I can report for now.

Certainly, both sides have — that is, the Holy See -- has expressed great interest in learning about and getting a clear picture of the current status of church-state relations.

[Reporter] There is talk that the commission intends to negotiate the permanence of the four priests in their public posts. What can you tell us about this?

[Peter] Not knowing what the topics of the talks are, the press in general has been simply speculating about what it thinks may be the purpose of the meetings. However, this is certainly not the goal of the delegation. It is something broader in scope, that is, an overall review of the problems currently plaguing these relations.

[Reporter] Monsignor Pablo Antonio Vega is also at the Vatican. Have you met with him and the authorities of the Holy See?

[Peter] The Nicaraguan delegation has not held any meeting [with him]. We are not ruling out this possibility but this is not the delegation's objective. The Holy See has reported that Msgr Vega is in Rome as president of the Episcopal Conference and that he is here to advise the Holy See on the current situation as the Nicaraguan Church sees it.

BORGE VISITS BULGARIA; RECEIVES DECORATION

PA092142 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday in Sofia, Bulgaria, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge received a beautiful decoration that will be remembered in the hearts of Nicaraguans. Tomas Borge heads an 11-member delegation representing the Nicaraguan Government and people at the commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian socialist revolution.

The 40 Years of Bulgarian Revolution decoration was awarded by the Bulgarian State Council and was presented to Commander Borge by Internal Affairs Minister Dimitur Stoyanov in a ceremony in the [name indistinct] residence, where the FSLN National Directorate member expressed thanks.

Borge said that this was a further demonstration of the active solidarity of that socialist fatherland with Sandino's anti-imperialist fatherland. He added that it will be remembered in the hearts of Nicaraguans.

The Sandinist delegation will carry out an extensive program of activities. The delegation includes guerrilla Commander Doris Tijerino and Arnulfo Urrutia of the International Relations Department of the FSLN. Today the delegation placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov. This ceremony was attended by other delegations invited to commemorate the Bulgarian anniversary by the local communist party.

ETHIOPIA REQUESTS FORMAL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

PA090409 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the provisional military council, today asked for the establishment of formal diplomatic relations with this Central American nation. The request was made on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, to be celebrated on 12 September. The message from the high-ranking Ethiopian leader was received today by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez who, together with an FSLN delegation, has ended a 3-day visit to that country. Commander Borge attended the first congress of Ethiopia's sole party. The meeting will end in Addis Ababa on 11 September. During his stay in Addis Ababa Commander Borge met with African chiefs of state attending the first congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN DENIES PRESENCE OF LIBYANS

FL071430 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2012 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Captain Rosa Pasos, official spokesman for the Sandinist Army said today that Libya is helping the Nicaraguan revolution economically and in some military aspects but there are no Libyans in the ranks of the Sandinist Army. Pasos, the chief of public and international relations of the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, denied contra reports about Libyan participation in the Sandinist Army.

At a press conference, Rosa Pasos said the contras had been scattered because of casualties inflicted by the Sandinist Army last month but they are regrouping in Honduras. She said that during August there were 81 clashes, the toll of which was 118 Somozists and 19 Sandinist soldiers killed, and 7 civilians murdered by the contras, from whom 320 rifles of different kinds and calibers were captured. During the same month, U.S. C-15, U-2, AWACS, and C-130 spy and reconnaissance aircraft violated Nicaraguan territory 28 times, while Pirana boats and several U.S. warships, including the battleship Iowa and its escort fleet were guilty of 8 violations.

Regarding U.S. journalist (Helen Hory), who was reported murdered by Sandinist troops, Pasos said she has appeared alive and well in Honduras. On 23 August, the Sandinists captured an abandoned speedboat with three outboard motors on the Atlantic Coast. They did not find the crew, among whom was Helen Hory, who was traveling with a contra group.

FDN'S CALERO COMMENTS ON SANTA CLARA ATTACK

PA080347 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] National Directorate, interviewed via telephone]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Who were the two U.S. citizens killed during the attack on the Santa Clara base?

[Calero] A great scandal has been made over the death of two U.S. citizens who were part of a group of six who arrived on a 10-day visit to try to fill in the vacuum left by the suspension of their government's aid. Although important, this aid is not indispensable, because the struggle continues, and will continue with or without aid. These men are being called mercenaries, but these men did not come for money. On the contrary, they came to give us some of the things we needed, and two of them went even further and gave their lives in a humanitarian mission for Nicaragua's liberation. May God have them in His glory.

[Announcer] Dr Calero: The Sandinists have said that children died during the attack on Santa Clara. What does the FDN have to say about this?

[Calero] The latest barbarity to be attributed to the entire Sandinist government, which was cited as a simple report by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday, 4 September is as follows: During the FDN attack on the Santa Clara military school-base, the only casualties were four children. The world wonders, what were children doing at a military base? The answer is clear and simple. They are taken there by the Sandinists, who take them away by force from their mothers, or take them by force from the schools, in order to send them to the war zones, which is the result of a war that they themselves have provoked. They send them to die, so that, according to what they believe, this will make the parents furious, and thus they will gain their sympathy.

[Announcer] Dr Calero: You have said that Libyan and Cuban mercenaries were killed during this attack. Who were they, and how many died during the Santa Clara attack?

[Calero] We know for sure that at least 10, or even more Cubans, Montoneros, Libyan mercenaries, as well as some from other parts of the world died during the attack on the Santa Clara school-base, which was carried out precisely at the time when the foreign mercenaries usually enjoy their siesta, while the poor Nicaraguans must work. Why do they hide the death of these mercenaries? Or is it that they, too, are species that never die? What about a Mr Majano of Cuban nationality? How far will Nicaragua's submissiveness go? How far will the traitors give away our fatherland? How long will Nicaraguans permit this? Those of us in the FDN, Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas Organization [Misura] are already fighting against this shameful submission, and each day more and more Nicaraguans join this holy war, in order to defend our religion, our fatherland, and to make our national values prevail.

PLI CALLS FOR 'MULTIPARTY' ELECTION DIALOGUE

PA080142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1104 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Virgilio Godoy, presidential candidate of the Independent Liberal Party, has come out in favor of holding a "multiparty summit" to discuss the possibility of postponing the national elections scheduled for 4 November.

In statements to AFP, Godoy said that the summit, which would be attended by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN], will make it possible to organize elections in which all of Nicaragua's political forces would participate.

"The exclusion of the CDN from the process would not strengthen the elections and would not permit a civilian solution to the crisis in Nicaragua," the former labor minister said.

"I know of international political organizations and governments that had a favorable opinion of the elections but now have serious doubts about them," Godoy said. He added that "the multiparty summit would make it possible to reach minimum agreement on the elections and could later become a forum in which the church, the private sector, and labor organizations could participate. This dialogue among the various political and social forces is urgently required to confront the huge crisis in Nicaragua; otherwise it will grow worse."

Up to now the Nicaraguan Government has not given any indication that it is willing to reconsider its position regarding the CDN. Godoy noted, however, that "the last word has not been said."

He added that the Sandinist government "talks every day about the danger of an invasion by U.S. troops but this looks more like an attempt to keep the internal scene galvanized and relegate the elections to second place." "I don't see any likelihood of an invasion over the short term and I don't think this is a real threat at this moment," he added.

He described the military situation in Nicaragua as "very difficult" "because, independent of the U.S. aid to the rebel groups, the clashes are more frequent every day. I think that the frequency of the attacks demonstrates the growth of the anti-Sandinist movement, which has found support among the peasants."

He thinks that even if the Sandinist Army is successful in a military offensive "the social causes of the conflict will remain and the danger of a military conflict will persist."

Finally, he affirmed that "the true causes of the conflict in Nicaragua must be addressed and I think that a multiparty dialogue will open the way to peace."

PASTORA'S ARDE FACTION APPOINTS DEPUTY COMMANDER

PA091642 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1545 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] San Jose, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The anti-Sandinist armed groups that support Eden Pastora have designated Adolfo "Popo" Chamorro deputy commanding general during a meeting of the general staff held in Nicaraguan territory, rebel sources reported today. A source close to Eden Pastora told ACAN-EFE that the meeting was held last night in one of the liberated regions of Nicaragua, and that "Popo" Chamorro's designation was unanimous. Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," has been leading one of the factions of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) since the rift in this Sandinist organization last July. The other ARDE faction is led by Alfonso Robelo, its political leader, and Fernando "El Negro" Chamorro, its military commander. The ARDE group led by Pastora is fighting the Sandinist regime in southern Nicaragua, while Robelo is fighting in the northern part of the country.

FSDC COMMUNIQUE ON STRUGGLE, REVOLUTION

PA021528 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84

Christian Democratic Solidarity Front [FSDC] communique gned by Secretary General Jose Davila Membreno; date, place not given]

[Text] One year after joining Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], we remain firm in the struggle for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution:

1. We remain firm in the search for a third democratic path for Nicaragua. We advocate politicial pluralism with full public freedoms and free elections. We advocate a mixed economy with various kinds of property and with the workers' participation in the national economic decisions. We advocate a foreign policy based on genuine nonalignment with the hegemonic powers.

2. We remain firmly in favor of unity around a political project on behalf of our oppressed people. Unity must be created around the Nicaraguan people [word indistinct] forge unity around thousands of workers, peasants, and students who have suffered repression, deprivation, and the curtailing of their freedoms, formerly under the Somozist dictatorship and now under the Stalinist dictatorship of the FSLN's nine.

3. We remain firm in the search for political solutions if these are still possible. The FSDC publicly demands that the FSLN government immediately fulfill its promise to the OAS that free elections would be called. A contribution would thus be made to Central American peace, supressing the pretext of a clash between hegemonic powers, and the original Nicaraguan revolution would thus be given a democratic, pluralistic, and popular content.

4. We firmly retain our views on national convergence, which must not respond to individual, partial, or organizational interests but to the Nicaraguan people's interest, as these inspire ARDE's program and struggle for the democratic recovery of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is a matter of genuine interest in having convergence lead to victory and the construction in Nicaragua of a sociopolitical system that organizes society for the welfare of our country's destitute majorities.

5. We express our satisfaction over the stance recently assumed by the leaders of the Socialist International vis-a-vis the Nicaraguan conflict. The FSDC feels that the Socialist International must clearly define its stand on the Nicaraguan problem. Either it remains loyal to the postulates that it upholds or it becomes a useful instrument for Soviet expansionism.

6. We endorse Dr Arturo Cruz' patriotic efforts to achieve free elections in Nicaragua, and we urge everyone to forge a great political unity around him. You, Dr Cruz, are the man of consensus. You can rally the entire opposition, both internal and external, armed and unarmed, around an unequivocally democratic idea.

7. We remain firm in our alliance, within ARDE, with the Sandino Revolutionary Front, FRS; the Miskito, Sumu, Rama and Creoles, Misurasata-Sicc; and the Christian Workers Solidarity, STC, on behalf of the historical alternative for Nicaragua of recovering the betrayed revolution. We remain firm in our principles. We are coherent, both politically and ideologically. We do not sacrifice our convictions due to either pressures or praises. This constitutes our Christian democratic moral wealth.

CASTRO MESSAGE GREETS VIETNAM'S NATIONAL DAY

BK070922 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a congratulatory message to Comrades Le Duan, Truong Chinh, and Pham Van Dong on the occasion of the SRV national day.

The message says in part: With firm confidence in their bright future, the Vietnamese people are carrying out socialist construction and, together with other peoples in Indochina, are determined to cope with enemies of their revolutions and are heroically struggling for peace and stability in the region. On this occasion, we convey to you, esteemed comrades, our aspiration for the increasingly firm, developed, fraternal friendship and combatant solidarity between our two peoples, parties, and governments, thereby contributing exemplarily to the cause of peace.

CASTRO, LULAC DISCUSS PRISONERS, IMMIGRATION

PA072359 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] After an interview with Cuban President Fidel Castro that lasted almost 4 hours, a group of U.S. Hispanic representatives said that Cuba wants peace and good relations with the United States. A delegation from the League of United Latin American Citizens [LULAC], headed by its President Mario Obledo, was received by Fidel Castro in the State Council building in Havana.

Later, at a press conference, Obledo said that the Cuban leader had explained to him that Cuba is currently holding serious talks with the United States, to try to resolve the problem of immigration between the two countries. The visitors told the Cuban president of their interest in the counterrevolutionaries that are being held in Cuba, and the possibilities of releasing them. The LULAC delegation presented the Cuban authorities with a list of prisoners they are interested in. The Cuban president's response to this, the visitors said, is that there are prisoners whose release is impossible, because due to their qualifications they could be recruited by the CIA and used in terrorist actions against Cuba. However, he promised to get information on those mentioned in the document.

The president of the organization, upon reporting on the result of the meeting with Cuban President Fidel Castro, said that it had been successful, and that he could see that Cuba is not a militarized country as reported. It has a happy, joyful, smiling people, who should be allowed to follow the path they choose.

RODRIGUEZ COMMENTS ON REAGAN, CONTADORA

PA090044 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, said in Havana that Ronald Reagan's reelection would not be an obstacle to bilateral relations, but neither would it improve relations between the two countries. It all depends on Reagan's attitude if he is reelected, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez told U.S. newsmen after receiving a delegation from the League of United Latin American Citizens [LULAC] which is based in the United States.

He also reiterated Cuba's position of support for the Contadora Group, saying there is no valid military solution to the Central American conflict, including the case of El Salvador. He added that when negotiations permit Nicaragua to ask for the withdrawal of Cuban military advisers from Nicaragua, Cuba will be willing to do so.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also said that the Sandinist government is in favor of removing all the foreign advisers currently in Central America.

A U.S. newsman asked about the results of an effort of the delegates of the [LULAC] to meet with some counterrevolutionary prisoners in the East Combined Prison in Havana. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez told him that the majority of the prisoners have refused to accept the country's prison's regulations and have declared themselves opposed to the law. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Cuba does not place obstacles to visiting the prisoners, and the proof is that many foreign visitors have done so. However, he added, it does not allow contact with those specific prisoners openly defying the law.

VALDES VISITS ETHIOPIA, ADDRESSES CONGRESS

PA091510 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Ramiro Valdes, a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has said in Ethiopia that the U.S. Government has intensified the warmongering campaign against the Cuban revolution and that this campaign includes the possibility of a direct attack.

The Cuban leader, who is attending the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia in the Ethiopian capital, added that the U.S. Government is taking the offensive against the Latin American revolutionary movement and that is why it has unleashed an undeclared war on Nicaragua, supports the genocidal Salvadoran regime, and trains military forces in Honduras under the direction of the CIA. Ramiro Valdes said that this U.S. policy encourages the most reactionary regimes, such as the regime in South Africa where the black population is violently repressed. Meanwhile, the founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia approved the political organization's bylaws based on the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and aimed at guaranteeing the party's vanguard role in society.

Further Report

FL081514 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Ramiro Valdes Menendez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, has expressed in Addis Ababa the Cuban revolution's firm and decisive solidarity with the new Workers Party, its leadership, and the people of Ethiopia. A great ovation filled the hall when the chief of the Cuban delegation said he brought warm greetings and deep feelings of revolutionary solidarity from Comrade Fidel to all participants in the historic founding congress of the Workers Party of Ethiopia.

He said: Those are the feelings with which our party's leadership, its Central Committee, all its membership, and the Cuban people greet this congress, which coincides with that other great day, the 10th anniversary of the revolution. Valdes Menendez said Ethiopia is universal proof of the values of Marxist-Leninist ideas, a demonstration of the strength of socialism as a social system, and a brilliant expression of the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The Cuban leader, speaking before 2,742 national delegates and about 70 foreign delegates and guests, said: In our time, no reactionary conspiracy, no imperialist maneuver, no aggressive policy, can reverse the course of a patriotic, revolutionary, and united people.

Meets Internationalists

PA100117 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Cuban Interior Minister Ramiro Valdes met on Sunday in Addis Ababa with Cubans carrying out an internationalist mission in that African nation. The member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba traveled to Ethiopia as head of the Cuba delegation participating in the founding congress of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Ramiro Valdes read a message from Fidel Castro, top leader of the revolution, to all Cubans in Ethiopia. For their part, the Cuban internationalists expressed in a message their willingness to fulfill however many missions they are given by the leadership of the party and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

GDR'S HORST SINDERMANN COMPLETES VISIT

LD072040 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1824 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the GDR's People's Chamber, has departed Cuba for the GDR. Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], and Ramiro del Rio, chief of its International Relations Department, saw him off at Jose Marti International Airport, in this capital.

During his visit to Cuba, Horst Sindermann met with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on which occasion the excellent state of political and economic relations between Cuba and the GDR was stressed. Sindermann also met with ANPP President Flavio Bravo, visited the Isle of Youth, and was presented with the key to the city of Havana.

GDR'S NAUMANN MEETS HAVANA PARTY OFFICIALS

LD092146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2034 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 7 Sep (ADN) -- Konrad Naumann, Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] Central Committee, and Erhard Krack, mayor of Berlin, today received certificates of honorary citizenship to the city of Havana from Mayor Oscar Fernandez Mell. The same day the SED delegation led by Konrad Naumann, which is currently in Cuba, had an opportunity of viewing the historical town center of Havana and its restoration.

The delegation met Cuban Communist Party representatives of the city for talks. It was stated in the talks that the preservation of peace was an indispensable precondition for the implementation of development projects in both the GDR and socialist Cuba. A strong socialism was the best answer to the policy of confrontation and arms drive by the Reagan administration.

Konrad Naumann stressed that the SED regarded direct relations between the Berlin and Havana party organizations as a contribution to the further strenghening of the long years of fraternal alliance between the SED and the Cuban Communist Party. Before the talks, Konrad Naumann honored the memory of Jose Marti by laying a wreath at his memorial in Havana's Revolution Square.

Lays Wreath For Jose Marti

FL072000 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Konrad Naumann, Politburo member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and first party secretary in Berlin, has placed a floral wreath at the base of the monument to our national hero, Jose Marti, in Revolutionary Square in this capital.

Jorge Valdes Rodriguez, second secretary of the party in Havana, and other provincial party leaders also accompanied our distinguished visitor during the solemn ceremony.

During the GDR delegation's visit to Cuba, matters related to the cooperation that the GDR will give Cuba in the building and remodeling program in the city of Havana will be studied.

BRAVO PARDO DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR EAST EUROPE

FL071828 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of Cuban deputies, headed by Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the National Assembly of People's Power [ANPP], has left Havana to visit three socialist countries -- Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

Faustino Beato Morejon, ANPP president of Matanzas Province, and deputies Jorge Padron Pedrozo and Gladys Cardenas de Sala are also included in the delegation. This tour is part of an exchange program of parliamentary delegations.

Jorge Lezcano, Central Committee member and ANPP vice-secretary, and Jose Aranaburo, ANPP secretary, bade the delegation farewell at the Jose Marti International Airport.

COMMENTARY ON NICARAGUAN HELICOPTER INCIDENT

PA081531 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 7 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has not been able to convincingly explain the presence of two U.S. citizens aboard the helicopter downed last week by Nicaraguan anti-aircraft fire. The helicopter was delivering supplies to the anti-Sandinist groups in the Nueva Segovia region. THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that the helicopter in which the two Yankee mercenaries traveled was given to the conterrevolutionary group by the CIA. The two other planes that participated in the operation were also delivered to the anti-Sandinists by this espionage agency, according to the TIMES. Regarding this, the newspaper noted that although White House spokesmen reiterated that the two individuals were not linked to the CIA, they did not deny that the operations in which they were implicated are part of Washington's dirty war against the Sandinist Revolution.

Shortly after the death of the two U.S. mercenaries, a so-called civic-military assistance group that is known to be anti-communist said that the two men were members of this organization and identified them as Dan Herbert Parker and James Powell, veterans of the Vietnam war. The anti-communist organization said that both Parker and Powell were volunteers who traveled to Honduras with six other U.S. citizens to help the anti-Sandinist forces.

Although the U.S. Government has denied that the two U.S. citizens killed during the attack on Nicaragua were officially working for the government, the incident will make the next congressional debate over the controversial U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups more difficult. Despite the pressures exerted by President Ronald Reagan, the U.S. Congress did not approve additional aid for the anti-Sandinists during the current fiscal year. The Democratic Party's opposition to Washington's war against Nicaragua can only be reinforced by this incident, according to press sources. The sources recall that these are the first U.S. casualties in Nicaragua since Reagan authorized covert CIA aid to the Nicaraguan contras 3 years ago.

Ronald Reagan has requested $28 million for the anti-Sandinists for the next fiscal year, which will begin on 1 October. This request is one of the most controversial topics to be discussed during 4 weeks left for the Congress to complete its work before recessing due to the presidential elections. Political observers believe that the electoral campaign will make the congressional debates even more difficult, since Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has promised to end the secret war against Nicaragua if he wins the November elections.

Thus far, the White House has been very moderate in its statements regarding the downing of the helicopter in Nicaragua last week. Spokesman Larry Speakes repeatedly reiterated that no U.S. Government employee was involved in the incident. However, press agencies have disclosed that a CIA official, whose name was not mentioned, reportedly said that there is a possibility that this espionage agency was directly implicated in the incident.

Patrick Moynihan, of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence, said that the two U.S. citizens and five others who participated in the action against Nicaragua were recruited in New Orleans. Moynihan requested an investigation into the matter. However, press sources feel that any investigation into this incident will not provide any new information, except for that which the U.S. Government wants to make public, and which does not affect President Reagan's interests in seeking his reelection.

7TH COURSE OF MTT OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL BEGINS

FL071916 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1826 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The seventh course of the Territorial Troops Militia [MTT] Commandante Pinares officer training school, located in Pinar del Rio Province, has begun with a solemn ceremony and the swearing-in of the student body. The MTT members in Pinar del Rio who are being prepared to function as command cadres released a document at the beginning of the course in which they swear they will defend their homeland under any circumstance.

SUGARCANE PRODUCTION COSTS SAID TO BE HIGH

FL071714 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Out of the 143 enterprises studied at a recently held meeting to study the sugar producing centers' economic results during the first semester of 1984, only 30 showed a favorable cost performance in the production of sugarcane. Most of the agroindustrial centers have reported a high production cost per 100 arrobas harvested in the state agriculture sectors linked to them. A total of 103 centers showed a high sugarcane production cost, which has a serious effect on earnings, and therefore, on profitability.

The various entities related to sugar industry and agriculture are paying close attention to the problem, because the nation's economy must have its problems resolved, especially when it concerns its main export product, sugar.

PARAGUAY

PLR SENATOR WOUNDED IN FIGHT WITH PARTY PRESIDENT

PY072235 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 4 Sep 84 p 34

[Excerpts] Radical Liberal Party [PLR] Senator Osvaldo Vazquez was treated for a slight wound at the metropolitan emergency unit this morning. Vazquez was wounded during a bitter argument with PLR Senator and President Enzo A. Doldan at the headquarters of the PLR on Iturbe and Teniente Farina Streets.

Speaking to the press, Senator Vazquez explained that Dr Doldan had called him into his office at party headquarters this morning for a talk. "Just as I came in," Vazquez said, "Doldan went after me with a knife and wounded me in the chest, just below the rib cage." Vazquez also explained that he was completely unaware of what moved Doldan to attack him and gave the names of several deputies who had witnessed the aggression.

Vazquez indicated that he did not know the causes of the disagreement but that a few days ago he released a communique asking the PLR Executive Board to grant him a hearing either at a scheduled or an unscheduled meeting to explain his political stand because he said that Carlos D. Bonzi and Jorge Anibal Duarte had told him that "Executive Board President Doldan had described my public political activities as not in keeping with the party line and the behavior suitable for party members."

President Resigns

PY072320 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Sep 84 p 9

[Excerpt] Radical Liberal Party [PLR] Senator Enzo A. Doldan has tendered his irrevocable resignation as president of this party. His resignation letter states: "I hereby tender my irrevocable resignation to the honorable Executive Board of the party. Yours truly." Doldan also announced that he will surrender his leadership of the party bloc in the Senate, but will keep his senatorial seat.

SURINAME

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF BELIEVED GUILTY OF FRAUD

FL071326 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Serious suspicions have arisen that the chief of staff of the Surinamese Armed Forces, Captain Iwan Graanoogst, has been guilty of committing fraud. This is reported by the Dutch news agency ANP which adds that the fraud was reportedly committed through tampering with import licenses. Captain Graanoogst, who is second-in-command after military leader Desi Bouterse, is chairman of the commission responsible for granting import licenses.

Apparently documents exist which offer evidence of Graanoogst's fraudulent dealings. The chief of staff is currently not in Suriname, and according to ANP, there is a serious possibility that he will not return to his country. Earlier this week his wife and children arrived in the Netherlands.

In Paramaribo a number of other military officers have been named in connection with the practice of fraud.